THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 148. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Latest by Mail—The Continental War—General Benedek's Address to His Troops—Admiral Tegethoff Assumes Command of the Austrian Fleet—Hungarians Volunteering for the Army of Italy—France Preparing for War—Monetary Crisis, Etc.

France Preparing for War.

RAILWAY COMPANIES ORDERED TO TRANSPORT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AT SHORT NOTICE.

Paris Correspondence Independance Belge.

France will not immediately assemble an army on the East or on the Rhine, but she will take measures which, in case of necessity, will enable her to have one hundred thousand men at any nearest point in three days' time! For this purpose the railway companies have been directed to concentrate the largest quantity possible of the rolling stock at the termini of the Seine. This direction, which was simply a notification, is now to be made an Imperial order.

THE IRON-CLADS TO BE FITTED OUT.

Brussels Telegram to the London Herald.

Paris letters state that the French Government has given orders at the seaports for the immediate fitting-out of four plated frigates, two at Toulon and two at Brest, and ten plated gunboats at different ports.

The French military officers sent to Prince Couza as instructors of the Moldo-Wallachian army have been formally authorized to take service under Prince Hohenzollern. This measure will doubtless be displeasing to Russia and Turkey.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The Failure of the Agra and Mastermans Bank.

From the London Herald, June 7.

Late this evening an official notification was received that the doors of the Agra and Mastermans Bank would not reopen to-morrow. The event has been caused by the receipt of unfavorable intelligence from India, and by the drain upon resources occasioned through the discouraging reports respecting the credit of the establishment. The fact was announced at such an advanced period of the evening, that it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the debts and liabilities. It is, nevertheless, presumed that they will be very large, and must be spread all over the world.

The information will no doubt be received by the public with great regret, because the bank has had to contend the last three weeks or a month against the "evil tongue of rumor," and the steady sales of the operators for the fall. Yesterday the sales were negotiated at the low price of 10, but they subsequently recovered to 12 to 15; and after hours were even better. This morning they rallied, and were done at 17, being temporarily called 17 to 20. Later they went to 15 to 16; and it is stated that between 4 and 5 P. M. they were sold at 14.

It would, nevertheless, appear that the secret of the suspension was exceedingly well kept, and it reflects great credit upon those who had the final arrangement of the business to find that nothing was allowed prematurely to ooze out before the actual result was known in official form. The title of the Agra Bank was originally the Agra and the United Service Bank; and the Mastermans' Bank was that of the old private firm of Messrs. Mastermans, Peters & Co. The amalgamation of the two banks, with "limited liability," took place some two years ago under favorable auspices. The subscribed capital is £8,000,000; the amount paid up is £1,500,000; and the reserve fund is stated at £500,000.

There are 60 000 shares of £50 each, and twelve branches or agencies, the last dividend being 20 per cent. The branches extend from Edinburgh to Paris, and throughout India and China. It is feared that the stoppage will entail a great deal of distress, because both the Indian services are largely interested, and great confidence has been placed in the bank. The magnitude of its transactions may in some degree be estimated by the last published accounts, showing a total on either side of £17,822 253.

It is believed that the arrangements for amalgamation were much facilitated through Mastermans & Co. possessing the advantages of the "clearing," and that the extension of business subsequently arose through the Indian connection of the Agra and United Service Bank. Everybody will allow that the directors have made a bold fight to the last, and now that they have succumbed it is only to be hoped the loss to the shareholders will be less than is generally anticipated. Subjoined are the documents forwarded for publication:—

TO THE EDITOR.

The Agra and Mastermans Bank (Limited), Incorporated by Royal Charter, Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, June 6, 1866.

Sir:—I enclose a copy of a circular we have addressed to our shareholders, and shall feel obliged if you will insert it in your money article to-morrow.

Yours, faithfully,

M. BALFOUR, General Manager.

COPY OF CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Agra and Mastermans Bank (Limited), Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, June 6 1866.

Sir:—I am instructed by the directors to inform you, with deep regret, that they are compelled to suspend payment. The false reports of the bank's failure, recently circulated throughout Europe, having extended to India, and the managers of the Calcutta and Bombay branches having in consequence telegraphed for assistance, which the directors, in the present commercial crisis, are unable to afford without too great a sacrifice of securities, they deem it most to the interest of the creditors and shareholders to suspend further payments, and place the affairs of the bank in legal liquidation at once.

The directors have no doubt that the creditors will be paid in full, and that with judicious management in the realization of the assets, the loss of paid-up capital will be inconsiderable.

I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. BALFOUR, General Manager.

The demand for discount at the bank was moderate. The transactions now approach an ordinary level. In the open market, the sums available are much larger than they were and the terms range from 9½ to 10 per cent. First-class paper, however, continues extremely scarce, and owing to the rapid accumulation of money the expectation is that the official minimum will before long be reduced.

The directors will no doubt do it at the earliest opportunity, with the view of assisting to a restoration of confidence, but with such a disaster as the suspension of Agra and Mastermans bank hanging over our heads a change will hardly take place to-morrow. Still the stock of bullion will have been greatly augmented, and there is also reason to believe that the reserve of notes will have been increased. Supplies of specie will continue to come forward from America, and the letters of the latest dates thence, though they had received intelligence of the events of the 11th and 12th of May on this side, speak with little apprehension of the future. The joint-stock banks have followed the course of the open market, and are working on more favorable terms.

The amount of gold sent into the bank to-day was £228,000 from America. This makes a total for the week of £1 254 000. The remittances by the *New York* will be up to-morrow, and the principal portion of these will be sent into the Bank. Some small parcels of gold have been taken for the Continent. There is no demand, nor is there likely to be at present, for silver to the East. The current in that direction has altogether stopped.

We have the European mails by the steamer *Peruvian*, at Quebec. The dates are to the 7th. Though not so late as the telegrams per the *China*, at Halifax, we find some additional news in our files, touching the approaching war, of some interest. General (Austrian) Benedek, Commander-in-chief of the Northern army, has recently addressed an order of the day to his troops, the chief passage of which is the following:—

"I prohibit, in the most formal and most express manner, officers and other persons belonging to the troops, military establishment, or equipages, furnishing articles to the newspapers, either directly or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that criticism, generally ill founded, or resting upon facts imperfectly interpreted, should be permitted in newspaper correspondence or articles, that complaints should be made in those publications of any temporary deficiency, as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude, spirit, equipment etc., of the army. I shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters or with other commanders of corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or military. I request the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supply articles destined for the journals unless he has received a mission so to do from the Government, for I shall know how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my power, and shall at once dismiss them without any consideration from the army, or in case of necessity will even have them prosecuted by the military courts."

A correspondent from Verona writes to the *Sentinella Bresciana* as follows:—

"We are here in the midst of frightful desolation, being crushed under the weight of taxation. The severity exercised towards those who are suspected of being Liberals—that is, of those who are opposed to the domination of Austria—is becoming unendurable. If any one capable of military service is suspected of an intention to emigrate, he is seized by the police and forced to wear the Austrian uniform; if unfit for the army he is sent to prison. Yesterday a priest, named Combatti, was seized while saying mass. No one can explain the reason of the arrest. I can give you no army news."

News via Vienna.

Vienna Correspondence London Times of June 2.

If the Russians in this city speak truth, Queen Olga of Wurtemburg was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Queen Olga has returned to Stuttgart. Both the Emperor and Empress accompanied the Queen to the railroad terminus, and their Majesties appeared to be very sorry to part with a guest in whose company they had passed several agreeable days. The Empress and the Queen repeatedly embraced each other, and just before the train started the Emperor kissed the hand of the latter.

Padua is in a very disturbed state, and demonstrations are continually made against the Austrians. A few days ago Baron von Maroicich, the commander of the 7th *corps d'armee*, sent for the Podesta of the city and told him that if the imperial troops were obliged to take the field he should expect him to provide for the security of the 400 or 500 sick soldiers who are lying in the military hospital. The Lieutenant-General gave the burgomaster to understand that he would treat Padua as Haynau treated Brescia in 1849, if any of his men were ill-used by the inhabitants of the place.

The intrenched camp in the neighborhood of this city will soon be completed, as 18,000 men, who are under the direction of 300 military engineers, are employed in its construction. The chain of forts, all of which are to have three fronts, will be extended from Bisamberg to the neighborhood of Aspern. As the troops belonging to the army in the northern part of the empire have taken up their respective positions, it may with truth be said that Austria is now fully prepared for action. Almost all the younger men in Venetia and Southern Tyrol have quitted their homes and are endeavoring to get across the Austrian frontier into Italy. In the event of a war with Prussia, the Empress and her two children will reside at Buda.

[Telegram from Vienna, June 2.]

The despatch of troops to the North is continuous and uninterrupted. Regiments are forwarded from all quarters for concentration on the Prussian frontier. Some idea may be formed of the immense concentration of troops in that quarter from the fact that the railway directors have received instructions to be prepared to transport 40,000 men to augment the Army of the North. Admiral Tegethoff, who has assumed the command of the Austrian fleet, has addressed the officers and men, calling upon them to display their patriotism and courage in the event of a war.

The Feeling in Italy.

Florence Correspondence (3d June) Paris Presse.

The number of volunteers already concentrated in the depots of Como, Bari, Barletta, etc., exceed 30,000 men. They are at present without arms; very few of them are equipped or clothed, and great difficulty is found in lodging them. Colonel Corte, who commands the principal depot at Como, wishing to put an end to the excursions in the country and the amusements on the lake, last week organized a military march of 60 kilometres (37 miles). It was accomplished in 14 hours, but appeared too severe to the Garibaldians, who left a good number of their companions on the road. However, as Colonel Corte is an energetic man, he will manage to discipline and inure his small army to war. Colonel Nicotera equally displays a severity and energy which renders the volunteers' life rude enough. He lately had three volunteers shot, who were taken in the act of stealing in a house where they lodged.

Up to the present time the Italian Government has shown much repugnance to enrolling any foreigners among the volunteers. In consequence, English, French, and Poles have been sternly refused; but they were not very numerous. Nevertheless the reorganization of the Hungarian legion is under consideration. That corps, founded in 1860, was reduced a year or two since to two or three hundred men, quartered in a distant corner of Italy. Some Hungarian volunteers having presented themselves were incorporated in this legion, now about 1000 strong, and which will be placed under the immediate direction of Garibaldi, and under the orders of General Turr. The *Diritto* makes the incredible announcement that 4000 individuals condemned to forced domicile by M. Gualterio, prefect of Naples, are going to be transported to Sardinia. The zeal of M. Gualterio is certainly rather excessive, but no one in the world will believe that in so few days the number of suspects has risen to 4000.

London Gossip and Court News.

From the Owl.

We believe we are correct in stating that the following ladies will be the Princess Helena's bridesmaids:—The Lady Margaret Scott, the Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, the Lady Bertha Hamilton, the Lady Katherine Phipps, the Lady Alexandrina Murray, the Lady Ernestine Edgecumbe, the Lady Elizabeth Parker, and the Lady Muriel Campbell.

The Princess Mary's bridesmaids will, we understand, be—Lady Agneta Yorke, Lady Cornelia Churchill, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton.

The news of the certainty of war was officially received in London on Monday afternoon, and explains the non-division of Monday night. In presence of a vast European conflagration it would be unpatriotic to turn out, or even to weaken, a ministry which is, as far as we have seen, fully competent to the management of our foreign affairs. It is also felt that a bill involving the basis of our Constitution cannot be properly discussed at a time when the whole balance of power is affected, and when at any moment questions may arise which may involve our most vital interests as a nation.

Census of the Cattle Plague.

According to the Official Returns issued by the Privy Council (from commencement).

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Total.
Farms, etc., where the disease has disappeared......	21 494	800	3,674	25,938
Cattle in those places............	248 783	12,582	78 916	438,631
Slaughtered veal...	36 929	524	13 383	50,816
Attacked...........	189 514	8,187	46,754	244 455
Killed for security.	69,627	1 045	6 160	76,832
Died of the plague.	90 201	5 790	28,032	124,073
Recovered.........	20 529	1,053	10 701	32,283

ANOTHER FORGERY.—A new attempt to deceive the editors of the London journals by a forgery was made on the 3d instant. The London *Post* and *Daily News* announce that the following letter reached their offices in the night, bearing the monogram of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the note paper and envelope:—

"130 PICCADILLY, Sunday evening.—My Dear Sir:—We have received intelligence this afternoon that Austria and Prussia have come to terms. Austria cedes Holstein to the Diet, and supports nomination in the Diet of King of Prussia as Duke of Holstein in perpetuity, and of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig for life. Part of North Schleswig to revert to Denmark. The Silesian frontiers to be proportionately rectified in favor of Austria. Federal reform to be postponed. Disarmament to begin without delay. Prussia to use her best offices to compose Italy before the Conference meets.

"These are the heads of the agreement.

"Yours faithfully, A. H. LAYARD."

The *Post* has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of the forger. The hoax was so transparent that it failed to accomplish the stock-jobbing purpose for which it was evidently intended.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.—One night last month four theatres in Paris were playing at the same moment different pieces from Shakespeare's pen. At the Lyrique, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; *Richard the Third* at the Porte St. Martin; *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Opera Comique; and *Amletto* at the Italian Theatre.

During the eight years ending with 1865 eighteen hundred and ten manuscript licenses for plays were granted by the Lord Chamberlain in London, and seven only refused. The titles of the rejected plays were:—In 1857, *How it's to be Done*, in two acts, the Strand Theatre; 1858, *The Blood Spot, or the Maiden, the Miser, and the Murderer*, two acts, the Queen's Theatre; 1858, *The Discarded Son, or the Gambler's Progress*, two acts, Victoria Theatre; 1859, *Le Toreador; ou, L'Accord Parfait*, two acts, St. James' Theatre; 1861, *The Money Lender*, two acts, Standard Theatre; 1862, *The Gypsy of Edgeware, or the Crime in Gill Hill's Lane*, two acts, Marylebone Theatre; 1865, *The Last Slave*, two acts, New Adelphi, Liverpool.

SLANDERING A ROYAL BABY.—A curious trial has just taken place in Berlin. On the occasion of the baptism of Prince Frederick Charles' son, then five weeks old, the *Kreuz Zeitung* published an article relating the part which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply, the *Bourse Gazette* spoke more especially of "the conduct of the baby," demanding if it had been equal to the occasion so ably described by the other journal. The *Gazette* was in consequence seized; the tribunal admitted the plea of the Public Minister against the Liberal newspaper for "an insult committed against a member of the royal family." The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide if an infant of five weeks old, although a Prince, could be considered as a personage, and as having pursued any "conduct." The tribunal finally pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for his disregard of propriety.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO PERSONS WHO DON'T PAY THEIR BILLS.—A new journal has appeared in Paris under the name of the *Creditors' Moniteur*, in which will be inscribed the names of all persons, no matter what their station, convicted of being what tradesmen call "bad pay." The bad, the good, the uncertain, the slow, the sure paymasters of Paris, will each have a column in the *Moniteur*. Fifty of the first tailors and linen-drapers have clubbed together for the publication. The only question remaining is the legality of the proceeding, and a deputation has waited on Jules Favre for his professional consideration. The uncertainty of the French law of libel renders the experiment a dangerous one, and Favre, with all his experience, was unable to solve the difficulty at once, but was compelled to ask for time to consider the question before answering it decisively.

FORTIFICATIONS VERSUS RAILWAYS.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Minister of War to the Emperor, proposing modifications in the situation of ninety-eight fortified towns in France; the changes, he observes, have been rendered advisable by the development of railway communications in the empire. The Minister proposes to divide these towns into four classes:—In the first, consisting of eighteen, the military buildings only will be preserved; in the second, nine in number, the fortresses will be retained under military jurisdiction; in the third, thirty-seven, the zone beyond the external limit of the fortifications will be abandoned; and in the fourth class, consisting of thirty-four, the territory outside the defensive works, but subject to military servitude, will be decreased in extent. The Emperor has approved the modifications.

NEW SYSTEM OF EMBALMING.—The French papers speak of a new system of embalming, the invention of M. Audigier. It differs from the systems hitherto in use in the manner of introducing the preservative liquid. Heretofore, it has been necessary to make incisions in the body for this purpose, but M. Audigier introduces it by the mouth, and also rubs the skin with a vegetable powder impregnated with the same liquid. The latter part of the process is not absolutely necessary, and the embalming may be performed after the body has been placed in the coffin. The official report states that after the lapse of twelve months, bodies which had been submitted to the process were in a perfect state of preservation, the flesh having become as hard as wood.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Lambotte, Professor of Natural History at the University of Brussels, has introduced a novel and agreeable method of studying botany and geology simultaneously. He has organized a class, consisting of his own pupils and members of the Linnæan Society, and he proposes to make three excursions for the purpose of studying the influence of the geological constitution of the soil upon the vegetation at the three principal periods of the year, namely, summer, autumn, and winter. The neighborhood round Namur is the ground chosen for exploration.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of persons admitted to the British Museum shows a continual decrease. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly 170,000 fewer than in 1860. The decrease in the number of visits to the reading-room within the same period has been not less extraordinary.

BRITISH SAILORS SENDING MONEY HOME.—A Parliamentary return shows that 45,980 seamen's money orders for sums amounting together to £264,632 were paid at ports in the United Kingdom last year. These orders are now granted not only at home ports, but also at seven continental ports.

THE FENIANS.

The Canadians Again Frightened—The Volunteers Once More to be Called Out, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., June 20.—There is a rumor here, on what basis I cannot say, that the volunteers are about to be called out again for active service. The Caledonia rifle company has received orders this evening to start at once for Dunville.

The oath of allegiance is being administered to all suspected parties here. Alderman Foster this afternoon visited the terminus of the Northern Railway for that purpose. Of one hundred and two of the employes, six refused to take the oath. There is a talk of a noted Fenian colonel being among the prisoners here under an alias.

A Party of Fenians Shipped as the Crew of the "Annie McKenzie," at Portland, Me., Bound for Montreal—Attempt to Seize the Vessel—The Attempt Frustrated and the Mutineers Secured—Progress of the Trial of the Fenian Raiders, Etc.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The ship *Annie McKenzie* has just arrived at this port from Portland on the 20th of May last. A day or two before leaving the captain shipped a crew, including the officers, at a shipping office in Portland. On the 19th of May the captain, on going aboard, found the men drunk, and three armed sailors driving the rest of the crew, who were unarmed, about the deck, swearing they were bloody Englishmen. The mates, during this time, were trying to drive the unarmed sailors back to the forecastle. The captain met them, and induced the unarmed men to go to the cabin.

On the passage between Portland and Picton the chief mate, named Wood, became so belligerent that he was relieved from duty, which act brought matters to a crisis, and developed the fact that the three mutinous sailors and Wood were Fenians. Sufficient evidence was secured to imprison them at Picton, Nova Scotia. The designs of Wood, who was the leader in the conspiracy, was completely foiled on the 5th of June, after leaving Picton. Wood—exasperated at the failure of his plan, apparently lost his reason, his condition being aggravated by liquor during the passage—tried to take possession of the ship, and placing a revolver at the captain's head, ordered him to surrender his command.

The demand was immediately denied, and the Captain, who is a slender but active man, felled Wood to the floor with his speaking trumpet, whereupon he was securely ironed. The firmness of the Captain alone saved the ship from the Fenians, as the rest of the crew would have sympathized with the mutineers in the event of success. The first and second mates have already been before a magistrate and remanded until to-morrow for further examination. In addition to the above accusation, Wood is also charged with an attempt to murder a seaman.

The investigation at Phillipsburg is still proceeding, and will probably close on Saturday. Thus far sixteen witnesses have been examined, all of whom were direct sufferers from the Fenian foray, and their evidence bears heavily against the prisoners. The Royal Canadian Rifles and the Chasseurs are now doing guard duty over them, the Royal Brigade having been relieved from this service. Another one of the prisoners, named Michael Crowley, has been fully identified as a British subject, having left this city to join the Fenian cause. The man Coburn, arrested some days since as a Fenian and discharged, was rearrested to-day by the Government police at St. Armands.

THE PACIFIC.

Movements of the Spanish Fleet—Expected Resumption of Hostilities—Valparaiso Being Strongly Fortified—Reception of Minister Hovey by the Dictator of Peru—Speeches of the General and the Dictator—Preparations to Enforce Payment of the Debt Due by Ecuador to the United States.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

Matters on the south coast look more cheerful since the departure of the Spanish fleet, and business is improving. Peru is still driving every Spaniard from her border. The last steamer brought up about one hundred and forty refugees. Part of the Spanish fleet is supposed to have gone to the Phillipine Islands, and the rest to Montevideo to refit. They will probably return to this coast again before the end of the year. Valparaiso is being strongly fortified against such an event.

Mr. A. J. Center, special agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co., has been making a tour on the coast, for the purpose of effecting arrangements for carrying freight through by steamer from New York to all parts of the coast and *vice versa*, at considerably reduced rates. I understand he has been most successful in his mission, which is one of no small importance to the merchants on the Pacific. It is to be hoped a like reduction will be made in Panama Railroad freights, which are now about the same as they were when the road was first opened. The present traffic demands a very considerable reduction of rates, and no doubt the company will see the policy of acceding to his demand at an early date.

A Mr. Rice H. Bartlett, of Ohio, died in this city on Sunday, the 10th instant, of pneumonia.

General Warren, United States Minister to Guatemala, took his departure from this port yesterday on the *Parkersburg*, for his destination.

The United States steamship *Mohongo*, Commander Nicholson, is at present at Guayaquil, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the first instalment of the debt due by Ecuador to the United States since November, 1862.

LATEST NEWS OF THE SPANISH VESSELS.

From the Panama Star and Herald of June 12.

The last account we have of the invaders is that the fleet was seen five hundred miles below Iquique, steaming southwest, evidently bound through the straits to Montevideo for supplies. Two vessels of the squadron had separated from the fleet, and probably had been despatched to Manila, where, we learn, the Spaniards have a large store of munitions of war; so it is not improbable the entire fleet may again meet in a few months on this coast, fully equipped for another encounter. If they do we can only hope they will meet with as little success as they did before Callao.

LIMA, May 28.—The destination of the Spanish squadron which attempted the destruction of Callao is still unknown. Circumstantial evidence would seem to point to Tahiti, but a thousand contradictory rumors are still in circulation. On the 17th inst. the French frigate *Venus* left Callao, having on board, it is said, Admiral Nunez's successor, who had arrived too late to join his fleet in that port. It is believed that, although the ultimate destination of the *Venus* is Mazatlan, she will proceed to Tahiti with her distinguished passenger, and thus enable him to assume his command. But even granting that such is the truth, the all important question still remains: for it is not so essential to know whither the Spaniards have gone as to know whether they intend to come back. Business is resuming a considerable measure of its former activity, yet it must inevitably suffer so long as the Spanish question is unsettled.

The work of strengthening the fortifications of Callao is at a complete standstill. The Peruvian Government appears to be so well content with the brilliant success of the 2d of May that it does not care to make any further preparations for defense. It is true that even if the Spaniards should at some future day return with an increased force the batteries they now have might be relied upon as a protection for the city, for the experience so dearly purchased by the Peruvians in the late engagement will be turned to good account. Five of their eight heavy guns were rendered useless by the want of skill in working them, and that, too, at the very commencement as it were of the fight. In any future engagement such an accident would not be likely to occur, and consequently the practical power of the batteries would be greater than on the 2d of May.

Still, as the efficiency of the fortifications of Callao can be increased the work should not be delayed. A single glance at them as they now stand is sufficient to show, even to an unmilitary eye, that they are needlessly exposed to any close range fire which might be brought to bear upon them. Should the enemy return with broadside ships of a sufficiently light draft to approach within grapeshot distance of the batteries, he could silence their fire and batter the place down at his leisure. The Peruvians have shown proofs of their bravery. Let them now display their foresight and discretion. I cannot believe that Spain will allow the conflict to end where it now stands.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF GENERAL HOVEY, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERU.

Among the public events of the past week has been the official reception by the Peruvian Government of Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States. The ceremony took place on the 22d ult., with all the usual formalities. When presenting his credentials General Hovey spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—In presenting myself as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Government of Peru I take great pleasure in assuring your Excellency that the President and the people of the republic which has bestowed on me the honor of being a representative, feel a deep solicitude and interest for the prosperity and future progress of your country. Our continent ought to be the home of freemen, and as, in the language of the great Jefferson "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we ought to be most watchful over our republican institutions. The welfare of the human family ought to be the object of all Governments, and I profoundly believe and hope that it is the destiny of the American republics, both North and South, to lead the vanguard in the attainment of this great principle.

Nations, as individuals, derive their greatness from acts which may at first appear trivial to the beholder, but which are powerful for good or ill to the march of human progress. Permit me to say to you that during your administration, of which I have had the honor and pleasure of being a witness, there has been infused into you a new life, which will be felt to the most remote generations. I now have the honor of presenting my original credentials, and of assuring your Excellency that I shall do whatever is in my power to maintain the cordial and friendly relations which subsist between the United States and the republic over which your Excellency has the honor of presiding.

His Excellency, Colonel Prado, Provisional Dictator, replied as follows:—

SENOR MINISTER:—The great nation which you represent has shown us the path of independence and liberty, and although vicissitudes incident to the infancy of nations have led superficial persons to believe that the principles of Washington have degenerated in your country, recent successes have proved the contrary. In order to preserve their liberty and independence the people, guided by a mysterious instinct, sometimes employ means which appear inconsistent with the ends proposed. The freest Government of the world—that of the United States—has been invested with powers at first sight incompatible with republican principles, for the very object of preserving the institutions of that great nation.

It gives me the highest satisfaction, sir Minister, to hear the judgment which the representative of the United States has just pronounced in such high terms upon the use which my Government has made of an authority which, contradictory also in appearance with the republican principle, has been placed in my hands for the purpose of successfully defending against an unjust aggression the independence of Peru, and the dignity of America, of which I am as jealous as of that of my own country. I am animated by the hope that, whatever may be the apprehensions which the establishment of a dictatorial Government in Peru may have for the moment awakened, the people of the United States will see in my policy the illustration of the doctrines of Washington, in defense of which the Peruvian people have put in practice the vigilance of Jefferson.

For myself, I am highly gratified at the fact that you, sir General, have been chosen to preserve and extend more and more the friendly relations which exist between your country and my own. Your residence of some months in the capital of the republic has already, no doubt, made you acquainted with the fact that lively as are the sentiments of fraternity which the people of Peru entertain for the people of the United States, not less lively are the sentiments of affectionate esteem with which your eminent personal accomplishments have inspired us. Interpreters of the same idea and seeking the same identical end, everything will be harmonious in our official relations. You may remain assured of that.

At the close of the ceremony, General Hovey returned to his residence to receive the congratulations of his friends. He enters upon his full duties as United States Minister with the respect and good wishes of all.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

The Stock Market continues very dull, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand, at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 103¼ @103⅜, an advance of ⅛, and 7-30s at 102¾, an advance of ¼; 96¾ was bid for 10-40s, and 110½ for 6s of 1881. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 96¼, and old do. at 93¼.

Railroad shares are exceedingly dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55; and Reading at 54¼; 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; 25¾ for Catawissa preferred; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 18¾; and Girard College at 36, no change. 86 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 13¼ for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 224 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53¾ for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 82 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58, a slight decline, and Morris Canal preferred at 120; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33¾ for preferred do.; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54¼ for Delaware Division.

Gold was less active this morning, and prices weak—opening at 151¼; fell off and sold at 150½ at 11 o'clock; 148½ at 12 M.; and 149 at 1 P. M., a decline of 2¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 7-30s. Jne c	102¾	4 sh Ches & Dl Cl	110
$3000 do....coup	102¾	50 sh Penn R.......	55
$3000 U S 5-20s 62 clts	103	50 sh do.........	55
$600 do........	103¼	100 sh Reading......	54½
$566·96 Pa 5s in 5 cr.	90	200 sh do......its	54¼
$1000 do.coup 5s	92¼	20 sh N Y & M'dC..its	4
$2000 Pa R 2d mtg 6	94	500 sh Clinton Coal..	½
$500 Phil 6s K. S. O.	96½	50 sh Eagle Gold M	6¾
2 sh Morris Cl.pf..	120	100 sh Hest........	18¾

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	Selling.
American Gold				149	149½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				141	143
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864....	12¼	12½
"	"	July,	1864....	11¾	12
"	"	August,	1864....	11½	11¾
"	"	October,	1864....	10½	10¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864....	9½	9¾
"	"	May,	1865....	7½	8
"	"	August,	1865....	6½	6¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865....	5¾	6
"	"	October,	1865....	5¼	5½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 21.—The Flour Market has undergone no perceptible change. There is a steady demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. Sales of superfine at $8 25@9; extras at $9@10; 1500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10 75@12, the latter rate for choice; 100 barrels Lancaster county do. do. at $11 50@12; 100 barrels choice Ohio family at $13 50, and 100 barrels fancy at $15. No transactions in Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported. We quote the former at $6·50@6 75, and the latter at $4 25@4 37.

The market is almost bare of Wheat, and there is a good inquiry for the article, at full prices. We quote common and choice Pennsylvania red at $2 40@3·10, and white at $3 25@3·35. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania at $1·30. In Corn no new feature to present; sales of 1200 bush. yellow at $1 05 in the cars, and 6000 bush. mixed at $1 01. In Oats there is a fair trade doing; sales of 1000 bush. Delaware at 78c., an advance; and 3000 bush Western, part at 61@62c., and part on private terms.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 24@2·26, and Ohio at $2 28@2 29.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton steady at 39@40c. Flour has advanced 10c.; sales of 6500 bbls at $6 50@10 for State; $8·80@9 65 for Western; $10·40@17 for Southern; and $8·75@14 for Canadian. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 21,000 bushels at 96@97c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls. at $33·25@33 37½ for mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

The "China" at Boston.

BOSTON, June 21.—The steamer *China* arrived this morning from Liverpool, via Halifax. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded by the morning train, and will be due in Philadelphia at midnight.

A BILL TO PAY.—A Vienna steamship company has put in a claim for $70 000 damages against the Austrian Government, to repair the loss incurred by the refusal of Austria to allow the *Tampico*, engaged to transport troops from Trieste to Mexico, to go to sea.

A FORTUNE FOR A ROYAL BRIDE.—It is said that the Dowager Lady Truro has bequeathed to the Princess Mary of Cambridge the whole of her fortune and her house in Eaton Square, which will be the future residence of the Princess and her intended husband.

THIRD EDITION

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Rumors Concerning His Condition—The Head Centre of Rebels is More Comfortably Housed than the Officers in Charge of the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—The miscellaneous statements connected with the release or parole of Jefferson Davis, and even the much-agitated question of his failing and improving health, are fast ceasing to be a matter of discussion in this section of the country. With the freedom of the fort granted him, and the consequent relaxation of vigilance over his movements, ceases all the anxiety of an anticipated release or escape; and visitors sojourning temporarily on the Point would scarcely be aware of his imprisonment here. In the recently fitted-up casemates in the Fortress, designed by General Miles for their accommodation, Jeff. and his family live far more comfortably than any of the officers of the garrison, and their residence by the seaside is by no means as unpleasant as many persons might imagine.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Presbyterian Feud—Spicy Scenes in Church—Rev. Dr. Backus Speaks, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The congregation of the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, assembled last night and voted almost unanimously to sustain him in his protest against and withdrawal from the Old School General Assembly. After the vote had been taken on the resolutions, Mr. Anderson presented a paper expressing love for and confidence in their pastor, and that the congregation would sustain him; whereupon Mr. W. C. Arthur arose and protested. He had been a member of the church since it had been erected, and he had sat in his place many a time within the last few years and listened to preaching which did not accord with his views of loyalty or Union principles. Himself and family had afterwards been snubbed while attending church, and two years ago there were men here who would have cut his throat. (Cries of "Order.")

The Moderator then requested Mr. Arthur to desist from such remarks, as they were entirely out of order. Mr. Arthur said he could prove what he said—"that his family had been snubbed," etc.

Mr. J. H. Miexsall, in a loud voice, "It is false, false."

Mr. Rrthur, turning round, "Thank you!"

The Moderator then requested Mr. Arthur to cease his remarks, as they were disrespectful to the meeting, and desired him to present the paper which he had stated he was desirous of offering, this was then done, and the document read by the Secretary and accepted.

Rev. Dr. Backus, First Presbyterian Church, also defined his position in a two hours speech. He condemns the faults of both sides, but is determined to adhere to the Church as it is, and labor to bring about harmony and reconciliation. He asks no congregational vote on the question. His course is approved by all people of good sense.

Billiard Match—Championship of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 21.—A billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts and a purse of $250 was played last night by E. Daniels and R. E. Wilmarth. Daniels was the victor, thus retaining the champion cue. The game was of 1500 points, and occupied five hours.

CHOLERA.

Two Cases Yesterday in New York—One Fatal—The Disease Unabated at Quarantine.

Cholera does not increase in the city, and we regret that we are not able to make the same report concerning Quarantine. Two cases occurred in New York yesterday, one of which proved fatal. The deceased is a colored woman named Annie Crosby, who resided at No. 228 Church street. She was attacked yesterday morning very violently, and rapidly passed through all the stages of the disease, from the first premonitory symptoms down to final and irremediable collapse. The Sanitary Inspector of the District was promptly notified of the case, and immediately gave what assistance was in his power, all of which was without avail. At 7 o'clock last evening, after an illness of scarcely 12 hours, the patient died.

The second case is that of Patrolman Peck, of the First Precinct, who was attacked last evening, at his residence, No. 168 Delancey street. The news of his illness was telegraphed to headquarters. He was still alive at 10 o'clock, but ultimate recovery was considered doubtful. A case was also reported at Manhattanville, but nothing positive had been learned concerning it at a late hour last night.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

As already intimated, the disease at Quarantine does not abate. Some cases have occurred on board the *Illinois*, a hulk to which well passengers were removed from the *Peruvian* and *Union*. It is quite probable that if they had not been confined, in consequence of Judge Barnard's injunction, to such overcrowded quarters, these new cases would not have occurred. The buildings at Seguin's Point are ready to receive them; but unfortunately, just now, the legal restraint which imprisons them upon hulks, seems likely to make some one guilty of a species of homicide. Affairs look gloomy enough in the Lower Bay, and if another ship freighted with the disease should arrive before the injunction is dissolved, the fatal results would be wonderfully increased.

The latest reports from the hospital ship *Falcon* gives an account of three deaths, namely:—Hans C. Peterson, aged 8 years, of cholera; Adolphus Witz, aged 25, of typhoid fever; and Jens Peter Georgensen, of cholera, age unknown. There were two admissions yesterday from the *Illinois*—a mother and child.

THE OAK STREET CHOLERA CASE.

We visited yesterday afternoon the tenant-house No. 36 Oak street, in which Mrs. Jane McCloy died a few days ago. When we consider the locality and the surroundings, the house is a marvel of cleanliness and good order. It contains 36 rooms, in which 19 families, or a total of 47 persons, reside; and, although old in style, the ceilings are high and windows plenty. The house is thoroughly clean in every part, and is certainly in excellent hands, and inhabited by an industrious class, whose means rather than their inclinations compel them to live amid the slums of the Fourth Precinct.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Adjournment of Congress.

From the Tribune.

The members of Congress are naturally anxious to find release from their legislative duties. They are weary of Washington—its heat, its mud, its dust, its odors—they would gladly exchange these for the greetings or the breeze of home. And, because they would gladly be at home, we urge upon them to hold on until they shall have acted decisively on all the business fairly before them. For now the prosers and the bores will not be endured: "general debate" is voted a nuisance and suppressed; and almost every day sees the business of the session palpably advanced towards consummation. We wish Congress were ready to adjourn to-morrow; yet we protest against any adjournment till the work of the session is done. For do but consider that

The Tariff bill is not even reported. There is urgent need not only that the Tariff shall be thoroughly revised, but that we have a clean Tariff—not one that refers back to three or four out of six or eight others to fix its meaning—but one that says in and of itself what shall be the rate of duty on every article imported, and makes those rates, so far as possible, specific. We plead for a stiff tariff; but, high or low, let the rates of duty be all distinctly specified in the new act, and let them be specific.

Then we should have decisive action on the currency. It ought to be rigorously contracted, so as to make money comparatively scarce, reduce the inflated prices now generally prevalent, enable our people to construct railroads, houses, etc., at reasonable rates, reduce our imports, and largely swell the volume of our exports. We are buying too much and selling too little, living too high and getting too deeply into debt, speculating too much and working too little; and the not distant end will be a grand crash if we do not promptly wear ship and take in sail. And Congress will make a great mistake if it adjourns without acting decisively in the premises. It ought to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to bring the country back to specie payment by the 1st of January next.

A national bankrupt law should be enacted. At all events, we demand of its adversaries that they let us have a decisive vote.

Many more subjects urgently solicit action, and we trust will secure it. Three weeks will suffice for much important legislation, provided members are so generally anxious to get away that they will insist on short speeches and frequent votes. Let Hon. Members feel as homesick as may be, so that they hold on and insist on finishing their work first and adjourning instantly thereafter.

Russia During a European War.

From the Times.

The possible attitude of Russia in respect to the war which appears to have been inaugurated in Europe has been matter of comment, but there are considerations thereon which have not received much prominence as yet. For many years the efforts of Russia have been directed eastward rather than to the west. Her growing influence has been towards the east, and it has been an influence not without benefit to the advance of civilization. This advance has been by a process of absorption rather than that of conquest, and the tribes of semi-savages over whom her sway has been gradually extended are certainly benefited by that sway. The extensive regions of Central Asia are not the dominions of regular kings or peoples; they are indefinite in their habits and in their organizations. Their subsistence is gained often by plunder, and their progress has been but progress in all that is barbarous. Towards these Russia has been the great civilizing power. And her attention is more directed to their development than towards schemes of aggrandizement in Europe.

But England, it is said, views the advance of Russia towards the frontier of India with jealousy and even alarm. We judge that this jealousy has been modified considerably of late by a calm review of the probabilities of the case. There are geographical difficulties in the way of an advance against India which would suffice to put to flight the most earnest fears for British supremacy in the East. And we find, indeed, that a portion of the English press is vigorous in its demonstrations that so far from Russia being a dangerous rival, she is fulfilling a destiny which comports with the most friendly relations with the conqueror of Hindostan.

England has declared that she will be neutral in the event of a German war. By taking sides in such she would gain no material advantage, and by abstaining from assisting either belligerent she could only lose prestige as a military power. But Russia could force her into war, perhaps, by another attempt to obtain control of the highway from Europe to the East. And this she will not do. The Germans and Italians may and will fight to attain their several objects, but for the present, at least, the course of Russia does not point in their direction. Nay, if Napoleon even sets an army in motion for the scene of conflict, the situation as regards Russia and England does not change. They have their own views and their own work, and can look on philosophically at the mutual slaughter among other nations.

This is, we think, the policy of Russia in the present crisis. The gathering together of the "Nationalities" of Central Asia, under the protection of a powerful and progressive empire, presents much that it is agreeable to contemplate. It is an enlightened policy as regards the progress of civilization and the advancement of the Russian nation. We, here, who found that, of all the European potentates, the most cordial sympathy towards us was felt by the Emperor Alexander, when the time of our great trouble unloosed the tongues of envious detractors, can certainly feel pleasure in noting the probability that in the desolation of Europe he is not likely to bear a part, and that while the process of that desolation is carried out, his course will be marked by the springing up of new prosperities and new enlightenment.

Minority Report on Reconstruction.

From the World.

The minority of the Committee on Reconstrucstruction, consisting of Reverdy Johnson, A. J. Rogers, and Henry Rider, have submitted a report dissenting from the reasoning and conclusions of the majority. This report, exhaustive and very able, is understood to have been written by Mr. Johnson. It demolishes the chief arguments used by Mr. Fessenden in the majority report, and presents some points which we do not recollect to have seen before. *All* its reasoning could not, of course, be new, unless it failed to touch on many of the strongest points of the argument, and it was necessary that such a replication should be full and comprehensive.

The minority vigorously combat the skulking assertion of the majority that the question whether the Southern States are constitutionally in or out of the Union is a "profitless abstraction." This is the pivot of the whole controversy. Why is New York entitled to representation, and Colorado not? For no other reason in the world than because Colorado is not a State in the Union, and New York is. That each State is entitled to two Senators and to as many Representatives as correspond to its population, is expressly declared in the Constitution itself. When the majority call the question of their statehood a "profitless abstraction," they practise a subterfuge to evade an argument they are unable to meet. The argument by which Tennessee and the rest are proved to be States is unanswerable; and this point established, the rest is merely a question whether the Constitution shall be obeyed. Mr. Fessenden shirked this point, because there was no possibility of successfully meeting it.

A great handle is made in the majority report of the idea that the Rebels were belligerent enemies. "Shall we admit public enemies into Congress to legislate for us?" is the burden of their appeal. This clap-trap keeps itself in countenance by the judicial decision, made in the prize cases, that the Confederates were belligerents. Mr. Johnson shows very clearly that the bearing of that decision has been misconceived. It hinged on the rights of third parties; its purpose was to show that we possessed such rights of war as justified us in capturing the ships and property of the subjects of foreign governments. As between us and foreign States, it was war; as between our Government and its own citizens, it was an insurrection. Mr. Lincoln's proclamations were made, and troops called out, under the law for suppressing insurrections.

But even granting that, as between us and the Rebels, the South stood in the position of alien enemies, belligerent rights could not outlast the war. When one nation conquers another, it acquires over it rights of sovereignty. It thenceforward governs the subjugated people, not as a belligerent, but as a sovereign. But a nation which fights for the recovery of a portion of its own territory, merely recovers such rights of sovereignty as it previously possessed, and no other. It only regains, in fact, the same jurisdiction it always possessed in right. But the measure of this jurisdiction, under our Government, is the Constitution; its extent is precisely what the Constitution defined it to be previous to the war; precisely what was legally exercised over the other States during the war.

With regard to the present disposition of the Southern people, and their fitness to exercise their constitutional rights, the minority quote at length the affirmative and unimpeachable testimony of General Grant.

The minority triumphantly prove the absence of danger from the plan of the Committee itself—an argument which is very neatly put. The danger against which we fought in the late war was secession; and the majority of the Committee, in their report, fall into much heated declamation on the continued prevalence of the secession theory at the South. Well! in view of this danger, what have the Committee done? The fit thing to do, the remedy which would exactly meet the case, would be an amendment of the Constitution denying the right of secession. This would settle that point; it would drive the nail and clinch it. But among the multitudinous amendments to the Constitution proposed by Republicans during the winter, an amendment denying the right of secession has not been thought needful. This is a conclusive proof that the Republicans, like everybody else, see that all danger from this source has ceased. But if there is no further danger from secession, why dishonestly pretend that there is? And if secession is an exploded chimera, pray what is the peril against which Congress thinks it necessary to provide?

It is pretended there is danger that the Federal debt will not be paid, and that the Rebel war debt *will* be paid; and the plan of the Committee embraces a Constitutional amendment to secure the one and to prevent the other. But if this amendment is offered in good faith, why, in the name of reason, is it so lumped and mixed with other amendments not related to it, that the States cannot ratify it without, at the same time, ratifying things which they disapprove and detest? Heretofore, amendments to the Constitution have always been presented in such a manner that they could be acted upon separately, approving the ones they liked and refusing to ratify such as they condemned. The amendment relating to the two war debts would, if presented alone, be unanimously ratified by the whole thirty-six States, without discussion or delay. Why was not an opportunity given them to do so, without renouncing a part of their right to representation? It looks as if Congress had determined, by offering the proposed amendments in the lump, that the South should reject them all, intending thereafter to raise a dishonest cry that the Southern States refused to repudiate the Confederate debt.

Besides the danger that the Rebel debt will be paid, and the Federal debt repudiated, Congress find another great danger which they think it necessary to guard against by an amendment to the Constitution. That danger is—well, what is it?—why it is the dreadful danger that the States will have the same number of Representatives to which the Constitution, as it stands, declares them entitled. In other words, the Constitution is too dangerous an instrument to be permitted to be in operation till certain leading provisions are amended out of it.

The Excluded States—The Enabling Act Before Congress.

From the Herald.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to transmit forthwith to the Governors of the several States the Constitutional amendment which has passed both branches of Congress respecting citizenship, suffrage as the basis of representation, Rebel disqualifications for office, the sacredness of the national debt, the repudiation of all Rebel debts and all claims for slaves, etc. A compliance with this resolution being only an act of official courtesy, of course the President will comply. Indeed, before the resolution was offered, he had officially announced, through the State Department, the action of Congress on this amendment as complete.

So far, then, this business of reconstruction is transferred from Congress and the Administration to the States and the people. But this amendment is only the corner-stone of the Congressional plan, or the beginning of the work. The regular order of the day on Monday last in the House was a bill from the Committee of Fifteen providing for the restoration of the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights. The reporter concerned does not give us a hint of the details of the bill; but we take it to be the enabling act, which provides that when this amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and when any one of the States implicated in the late Rebellion shall have not only ratified this amendment, but modified its local laws accordingly, the members to Congress from such States, if duly elected and qualified, shall be admitted; and, furthermore, that the State fulfilling these conditions shall have a credit of ten years in reference to its quota of the national debt on the presentation of satisfactory securities to the Secretary of the Treasury in view of payment when due.

Now the question recurs, about what time may we expect Tennessee, for instance, to be reinstated in Congress under this enabling act? The amendment in question must first be ratified by three-fourths of the States, including Tennessee; and the State Legislature must then revise all its local laws in conformity with this aforesaid amendment, excluding Rebels from office, among other things, subject to absolution, by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and putting whites and blacks upon a footing of perfect equality under the State authority, etc. This is a process of purification as by fire and water which will not be finished this side the coming Presidential election. The object of the bill is evidently a job of work which will keep out of Congress and our Federal elections all the now excluded States until after the settlement of the question of the next Presidency and the Congress to be elected at the same time. This point secured, the admission of the excluded States may be delayed and put off for two or three, or ten or twenty years longer, according to the convenience of the dominant party.

There is no guarantee in this bill that the States directly concerned will ever be restored under its operation to their full political rights. It is a device of the party in power to retain its power by the continued exclusion from the Government of the States which might turn the scale. But this thing must come to an end some day, or the Government itself will cease to exist as that of a republic. We cannot undertake the indefinite exclusion and alienation of eleven States of the Union from the national councils without hazarding the gravest consequences. Nor is there any other way of superseding this plan and the party proposing it than through the elections for the next Congress; but the remedy is simple enough, and may be made effective. Let the people of the North who desire a practical restoration of the Union without further pretexts and expedients of delay, and who are anxious to see law and order, confidence and industry, commerce and prosperity restored over the South, take their ground for a new Congress of new men and conservative principles, and the game is in their hands. Republican candidates for Governors may be worthy patriots and popular men; Republican constitutional amendments and platforms may be all well enough in their way; but these things should not divert the public attention from the main question—the elections of the coming fall for the next Congress.

The real issue, we say, carried over as it may be with disguise, will still continue the same—the indefinite exclusion or speedy restoration to a voice in the Government of the eleven Southern States rescued by fire and sword from a suicidal rebellion. They have laid down their arms, they have met the conditions prescribed by President Johnson—substantially the policy of this amendment from Congress—they are trying to prove their loyalty to the Union by their good works, and if they cannot all at once be relieved of their prejudices in regard to the black man, and be made to embrace him as an equal and a brother, they are still entitled to some indulgence. The white men at the North, equally responsible for all the sins of negro slavery, in setting it up as a political idol with the creation of the Government, have no right to pass a judgment on this account against the South.

For this blunder, which was worse than the crime, the North and the South have paid the penalty of the bloodiest civil war in the history of the human family. Now, this great stumbling block of Southern slavery being removed, with all its pernicious and ferocious influences upon the body politic, what we have to fear from the despoiled, disarmed, prostrate, and poverty-stricken people of the South? They are powerless for any further mischief; but they may, with a little encouragement, greatly assist us of the North in the payment of our national debt. Let honest, patriotic Northern men consider all these things in making up their tickets for the next Congress.

State Governments in the Confederacy During the War.

From the Daily News.

It is a favorite assertion of the radicals that the Southern States had not, during the war and at its close, any civil government, and that the pseudo-governments which were in existence there were not republican in form. This idea crops out in the report of the Obstruction Committee in such expressions as these:—"They were in a state of complete anarchy, without government;" they were in an abnormal condition, without civil government," etc. This, as a statement, is false; and, as an argument, is fallacious. Secession made no change whatever in the Constitution of the several Southern States, and their government machinery worked as smoothly as it ever had done. The Constitution, government, and law of South Carolina, for example, were, in 1864, precisely what they were in 1854, and what they had been for more than three-quarters of a century. If South Carolina had no civil government in 1864, then she never had a civil government; if her government was not republican at that date, then her government never was republican.

If A. G. Magrath was not the lawful Governor of South Carolina, duly elected under the provisions of the Constitution, then South Carolina never had a lawful Governor, and the list of worthies whom the State has honored by elevating to the chief magistracy is simply a list of usurpers. If the South was, for a time, in a state of anarchy, after the surrender of General Johnston, it was because the Governments were struck down by the mailed hand of the United States, the Legislatures forbidden to assemble, and the Governors and other officers of the State incarcerated. Upon this state of facts to make the non-existence of established governments the pretext for charging that the States themselves had destroyed those governments by the act of secession, is to insult the common sense of mankind. And if no better argument can be found to justify the refusal to acknowledge those governments, their successors will inevitably be characterized in history as mere usurpations.

Jefferson Davis' Sincerity.

From the Nation.

Dr. Craven, the post surgeon at Fortress Monroe, has fallen a victim to the prevalent mania for book-making, and has produced a full, true, and particular account of Jefferson Davis' behavior since his committal to that stronghold. The doctor informs the world with much earnestness that he has always been a Union man and an anti-slavery man, and that, if his work displays sympathy with the prisoner, it must not be inferred that he has, or has ever had, the smallest sympathy with secession. In other words, like a true Christian, he hates the sin while loving and commiserating the sinner. He also protests strongly that he has in no line committed the smallest violation of professional confidence. Whatever Mr. Davis told him as his medical adviser shall descend with him to the tomb; but everything else about the unfortunate man, his feelings, his fancies, his chagrins, his weakensses, his opinions, his habits, all the petty acts of his life, from his pulling on his stockings in the morning to the putting out of his candle at night, that a vigilant and minute observer could catch and write down from day to day, may be learned of Dr. Craven for the small sum of one dollar and a quarter.

If Mr. Davis is satisfied with the volume nobody else has a right to complain; but if he is, both he and Dr. Craven must at least have the decency not to claim credit for much delicacy of feeling. If the book have any object beyond the turning of an honest penny, and we are bound in courtesy to suppose that it has, it is to excite the sympathy of the public for the prisoner, and prepare the way for general acquiescence either in his pardon or in his acquittal after a sham trial. That it will be partially successful we have no doubt, and that any effort in this direction meets with the highest official approval we have just as little doubt. There have been several indications of late of a sneaking desire on the part of those who have him in custody to turn him loose, if a reasonable pretext could be found for doing so; and it would be difficult to find a better mode of reconciling the country to seeing him back in Mississippi than the publication of such a record of his sufferings and thinkings as Dr. Craven's.

There is nothing in the volume more striking or able, or more artful, than Mr. Davis' definition of the struggle in which he figured so prominently. He now declares the war to have been merely a rough and painful, but inevitable mode of deciding a difference of opinion, honest on both sides, between the North and South, as to the structure of the Government, declares that he always so regarded it, and therefore did his best to prevent the infusion of unnecessary bitterness into it. As to the value of this as a statement of facts, we will only say that many of Mr. Davis' speeches during the halcyon days of the Confederacy furnish a strange commentary upon it.

What concerns us most to know is not whether the secessionist leaders were honest in thinking they had the right to secede, but whether they were justified in resorting to arms in assertion of it. This is the real question in all cases of treason. We doubt if treason, in the sense of levying war on an established government, has ever been committed by men who might not fairly claim credit for an honest belief in the justice of their cause. Treasonable attempts on the lives of sovereigns or ministers of state have, of course, as often been made by knavish conspirators as by honest fanatics; but we doubt whether there has ever been a rising in arms, on a considerable scale, for the purpose of overthrowing a government, in which the great body of the insurgents were not thoroughly satisfied that they had God and the right on their side. This has been true of every revolution or attempt at revolution that has ever occurred in Europe. Men in civilized countries are not so fond of disorder and turbulence, do not reck so little of the horrors of civil war, as to take arms in mere wantonness, and imperil their lives and fortunes for the sake of a little excitement. And when our Constitution made treason a crime it undoubtedly contemplated the possibility of large bodies of men becoming dissatisfied with the Government, and attempting to overthrow it for some reason that might seem to them good.

Nobody doubts that Jefferson Davis believed honestly in the right of secession. There was no law against his doing so. There is no law against any man's doing so. Nobody but an Eastern tyrant would seek to prevent a man's holding any theory of the nature of the Government he pleases. You may, even in St. Petersburg, hold the Emperor to be either a despot, a constitutional monarch, a pope, or a usurper; you pay your taxes and choose your own view of the character of those who receive them. Any Hungarian in Austria may consider Francis Joseph merits dethronement, and any legitimist in Paris may be as satisfied as he pleases that Louis Napoleon is a robber, and that Henry V ought to be on the throne. But in none of these cases would anybody be allowed to enforce his opinions with the sword. It is in this resort to arms that treason consists. There is no moral or legal guilt in holding the Calhoun doctrine of State rights; but there is moral and legal guilt in attempting to put it into practice by force.

What Mr. Davis and his fellows ask us to do is to treat everybody who chooses to get up a rebellion, and gives some plausible reason for it, as an honest fellow, only a little mistaken. What would he have said to this plea if put forward on behalf of John Brown? Was *he* not honest? Was not *his* difference of opinion with the charlatan who was then Governor of Virginia, and who now flaunts his treason in our faces with perfect impunity, as to the constitution of Southern society, just as sincere as Mr. Davis' on the right of secession? But was that held by Southern lawyers to be any justification of his rising? No society could hold together for ten years which tolerated a doctrine so monstrous. No government is worthy of the name which is compelled to inquire into the motives of those who seek to destroy it before punishing them; and to suppose that the framers of the Constitution, while defining treason, left it to each citizen to decide when his commission of it was justifiable, is to accuse them of having inserted a sorry joke in the most solemn and important state paper in history.

If Jefferson Davis is punished—and we trust he will be—it will be not to gratify any personal hatred for him, but to prevent others like him from ever again trying to put theories of government into practice by force of arms, as long as the press is free and the ballot-box open. It is in having done this that his crime consists. We care nothing about his theories. All we know is that he killed two hundred thousand men, and covered the land with desolation, in trying to put an end to the Union. He may have been directed to do this in a vision, or may have come to it by reading his Bible; but it is enough for us to know that to admit sincerity as an excuse for it, would place the lives and fortunes of the community at the mercy of its knaves and fools.

There is one other reason which is, in our minds, hardly less cogent. We have filled the whole earth for the last four years with denunciations of the moral guilt of the Rebellion. We have dinned into everybody's ears without ceasing that the secessionist leaders were designing knaves, that their crime was the greatest crime and our cause the holiest cause in history. We owe it to our own character, therefore, and to the moral sense of our own people not to let these men go unwhipped of justice. Either the war as conducted by us was a great outrage on human rights, or those who began it deserve some worse fate than defeat—deserve from us some solemn, emphatic, and judicial indication of our estimate of their guilt.

We know of nothing that tends more to blunt people's sense of right and wrong, and foster that growing indifference to the moral aspect of offenses against the law, which we dignify with the name of good nature, than to hunt men down for four years with prayers, and tears, and execrations, shedding our best blood in our efforts to catch them, for having committed the foulest of offenses, and having caught them, to laugh with them over the chase and send them back to their homes. There are people who see something sublime in our horror of crime, and in our growing disposition to let criminals go on free. We see in it nothing but an excessive reaction from the blind severity of a past age, the growth of an effeminacy which makes many good men doubt whether a Christian commonwealth be possible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant, the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors.
BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
Proprietor.
6 8 1m*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 335

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

KLEIN'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
6 9 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. B. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 233m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.
A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.
The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29 t7 14

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.
The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.
The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.
Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,
NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,
NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public, that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.
In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,
is now open for the season.
The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

KENTUCKY HOUSE, KENTUCKY AVENUE, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Having one of the finest locations on the Island and being nearest to the best bathing on the beach, it offers superior inducements to visitors to Atlantic City.
6 14 6trp FRANCIS QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 12 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valencienne and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
(Organized under the "National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.)
A regular BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
DEPOSITS received upon the most liberal terms.
Especial attention given to COLLECTIONS. 6 7 16t

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, Issued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuthsl3t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The closing meeting of this body, and among the most instructive and interesting of the season, was held last evening. The attendance was large, amply filling the cozy lecture-room.

After the usual preliminary business, the resident Secretary, Professor Morton, read his report on "Novelties in Science and Art."

In the first place, an account was given of the new and extensive water works of Paris, and the enormous subterranean reservoirs or crypts at Menilmontant, which were lately illustrated with the electric light at the visit of the municipal authorities. Many bridges, docks, canals, etc., were then briefly described, as well as a variety of new machines.

There were then exhibited an improved traction engine or locomotive, invented by T. Krausch; a fruit-drying house, by J. Billings; a water-door for furnaces, by Mr. Burgess; a gas purchase tongs, of improved form, by Richard Cox; an improved calculator, and also an interest and discount computor, by C. W. Peale. The secretary then gave a very full description of a new photographic lens invented and constructed by J. Zentmeyer, illustrating the subject by immense drawings thereon on the screen with a large lantern.

Drawings of sun spots and beautiful microscopic photographs were displayed in like manner with the finest effect.

A number of interesting chemical and physical discoveries and improvements were then mentioned, and a new form of kaleidoscope, from Mr. Queen, was exhibited in the lantern, projecting its beautiful and varied patterns on the screen. A letter from General Totten, on the establishment of a Government bureau of mechanical investigations and experiments, was then read, and referred to a committee, and after some remarks by Mr. Nystrom, the meeting adjourned.

THE METHODIST FAIR.—The Fair at Concert Hall in aid of the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church promises to be a success, as the attendance is very large. The display at the various tables is very beautiful, and as many of the articles placed upon them are useful as well as ornamental, the sales will, no doubt, be numerous. It would be invidious to name any particular feature where everything is so tastefully arranged. This evening a novel feature will be introduced; one hundred children from the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, are to be present and sing a number of choice pieces of music.

The following is a statement of votes on the Bible and Hymn-book, up to 9 o'clock, Wednesday evening:—St. John's, 99; Green Street, 76; St. Paul's, 17; Ebenezer, 15; Fifth Street, 11; Twelfth Street, 10; St. George's, 9; Nazareth, 7; Union, 7; Spring Garden, 6; Arch Street, 5; Wharton Street, 4; Scott, 4; Broad Street, 4. Scattering, 17, divided among the various M. E. churches in the city.

The following is the vote on the Base Ball implements at the Fair, up to 10 o'clock last night:—Alert, Jr., 210; Arctic, 182; Congress, Jr., 151; Athletic, Sr., 62; Commonwealth, 26; Bachelor, 22; Mozart, 19; Osceola, 20; Athenian, 13; Athletic, Jr., 8; Butler, 8; Crystal, 7; Keystone, Jr., 5; Olympic, 4; Leola, Jr., 2; Lively, Jr., 2; Ellsworth, 1; Swiftfoot, 1; Swamp Fox, 1.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Mary Riley was arrested yesterday, with a piano cover in her possession, which she had, as alleged, stolen from the parlor of the Markoe House. She was taken before the Recorder, when it was stated that she had taken it from the piano, one of the boarders witnessing the theft, but supposing she belonged to the place. Held to appear at Court.

A young woman of genteel appearance was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a piece of poplin which she had in her possession, and which she was observed to inclose in a newspaper as if to conceal it. Being questioned, she said she had obtained it at a store in Second street, and the officer proposed to accompany her to it. She pretended she could not remember the store, but it was discovered by the mark on the goods that it had been taken from the store of Edwin Hall & Co. Defendant afterwards had a hearing at the Central Station, when Mr. Hall testified that she had come into the store and asked him if he wanted a saleswoman, and afterwards looked at some silks. The first knowledge he had of the theft was when the policeman brought her to the place. Upon being questioned, defendant said that she was from Oxford, Chester county, and had come to the city with her father. She was held to answer the theft.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—The plans for the erection of the new Catholic church of St. Anne, at Port Richmond, have been completed. The facade of the new church will surpass in appearance that of any church in the city. There will be three doors with ornamental cornices, three imposing flights of steps leading to them, and pillars with elaborately carved capitals will alternate. The entablature will also be highly finished with elaborate mouldings. In a niche, at the base of the tower, a statue of St. Anne will be placed. Above all the spire will be reared. A clock will be placed in such a position as to be seen a great distance in all directions. The building will be 80 feet front by 170 feet deep.

Next Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Catholic church, to be erected at Seventy-first and Darby road, Paschalville, will be laid by Right Reverend Bishop Wood. The sermon will be preached by Right Reverend Bishop McGill, of Richmond. The work of erecting the building will be vigorously prosecuted. Reverend A. J. Gallagher, its pastor, has already collected a considerable portion of the money required. The church will be called St. Clements.

EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS—*Contract Awarded.*—The bids for the construction of the engine and boiler house for the new Roxborough Water Works were opened on Tuesday, and the contract was awarded to D. Cramer & Son. The bids were as follows:—S. I. Givin, $19,500; H. Phillips, $24,781; D. Cramer & Son, $17,900. The buildings to be constructed will consist of an engine house, boiler house, and stack, and to be situated at Green Tree Run Station, eight and a half miles from the present works. When completed, the whole will form one building, 39 by 127½ feet, the stack to be 100 feet high. The building will be of gneiss stone, quarried near by, with brown stone dressing, and French roof. The stack to be constructed of brick. The water way and the foundations for the pump and engine are to be constructed by the Water Department.

MILITARY.—A meeting of the officers and men of the California Regiment, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held in the Supreme Court room on the evening of the 19th. Colonel R. Penn Smith was called to the chair. This regiment was raised by Colonel E. D. Baker, who was killed at Ball's Bluff, and numbered among its members General Isaac Wistar and some of the best fighting men in the army. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth that the regiment will parade on the coming 4th of July in dark dress, white gloves, and fatigue cap, unless the colored troops be allowed to participate in the celebration, in which event the colors of the regiment will be sent to Harrisburg by special messenger.

ACCIDENTS.—George Fisher, 40 years old, was thrown out of a wagon yesterday at Ninth and Parrish streets, and had a leg broken. He was taken to his residence, No. 1290 Shackamaxon street.

Timothy Murphy, 46 years old, had one of his hands badly injured yesterday, at Bradshaw's factory, by it being caught in a wheel. Both were admitted into the Hospital.

George Egner, who was kicked by a horse at Darby on the 14th inst., died yesterday at the Hospital.

BOATS WHICH WON PRIZES.—At the recent regatta the *Wilo*, of the third-class boats, won the prize, a tureen in the form of a pear; and the *Flat Iron*, of the gunning skiffs, won a goblet and salver.

FIRES.—A stable in Twenty-first street, above Callowhill, attached to Wolbert & Brother's coal yard, was burned yesterday. Loss about $1500.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by a slight burning at Henkel's cabinet wareroom, Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—A lager-beer shop and dwelling on Columbia avenue, below Ninth street, was feloniously entered on Tuesday night. The thief rifled a money-drawer of its contents, and gathered some valuables together to be carried away, but left them, he evidently being frightened off.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young man named Patrick Donough, a boatman, was found dead in his bed yesterday, at No. 251 Naudain street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats,	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat,	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,
Eighth and Vine Streets.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,
Second door above Arch, next to the corner.
5 29 tuths t71

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
HAS REMOVED FROM
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE,
TO [5 25 tmwlm
No. 728 ARCH STREET.

FINE STATIONERY, OF THE BEST Quality.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

ARNOLD'S INK, FABER'S PENCILS, AND Gillott's Steel Pens, all genuine, sold by
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

BLANK BOOKS IN LARGE VARIETY, of my own manufacture.
SELLING AT LOWEST CASH RATES.
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ENVELOPES, LETTER, CAP, AND BILL Paper,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
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Philadelphia.

GOLD PENS, NATIONAL BANK PENS, Perry's fine Steel Pens, Etc.
W. G. PERRY,
Stationer,
5 25 tmwlm No. 728 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m/6m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

UNION NATIONAL
GIFT CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN AT
SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at $990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000!
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH!

$140,000 in Greenbacks!

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE PERFECT, AND WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

1 Gift in Real Estate (several parcels) in and near Chicago	$50,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	30,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $10,000	50,000
10 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $5000	50,000
5 Gifts in Greenbacks, each $2000	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate, 80 acres, 5 miles west of Chicago	10,000
1 Gift in Real Estate in Juneau county, Wisconsin	2,200
50 Gifts in Real Estate, 50 Lots in Brand's Addition to Chicago, each $1000	50,000
50 Gifts in elegant Pianos, each $800	40,000
	$292,200
99,876 other valuable Gifts—many of them large—valued at from $1 to $500	697,800
Total value in Prizes	$990,000

For full descriptive list of Prizes, see small bills, accompanying orders.

The drawing will take place in the Hall, immediately after the Concert by a Committee appointed by the audience—the first number drawn entitling the holder of the ticket corresponding to its number to the highest prize, the second to the second highest, and so on, until the whole is completed.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS wanted in every town and city in the Union, to whom great inducements are offered.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS FOR FIVE OR MORE TICKETS.

We will send—

5 Tickets, 1 address	$4·50	40 Tickets, 1 address	$35·00
10 do do	9·00	50 do do	43·00
20 do do	17·00	100 do do	85·00
30 do do	26·25	Send stamp for postage.	

In every case send the name of each ticket holder, with full address as to Post Office, county and State. Money may be sent at our risk by Express, Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

BRYAN, ROSBROOK & CO.,
No. 100 MADISON Street, Chicago.
(P. O. Drawer 5927.) 6 8 16t*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 23, 1866.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
GRAND DRAMATIC OVATION
TO
J. E. McDONOUGH,
BY HIS
Many Friends of Philadelphia
PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA,
when his Brother,
T. B. McDONOUGH,
of the Mobile Theatre, will have the honor of making his first appearance in this city.
DOUBLE BILL OF ENTERTAINMENT.
Two acts of E. H. House and Dion Boucicault's Irish Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Shaun, the Post, (as performed by him for two hundred nights)....MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
Arrah Meelish, (first time)....Miss LIZZIE PRICE
Col. O'Grady, (who has kindly volunteered) J. H. JACK
The performance to conclude with John Brougham's capital Burlesque, in two acts,
POCA-HON-TAS;
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Capt. John Smith....T. B. McDONOUGH
Kinh Pow-ha-tan....J. E. McDONOUGH
Pocahontas....Miss C. JEFFERSON
Introducing all the original music.
Seats secured at T. B. Peterson's until Friday, then at the Arch Street Theatre. 6 20 21

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 21,
BENEFIT OF J. H. TAYLOR.
Morton's new Comedy, in 2 acts, entitled
SHE WOULD AND HE WOULDN'T.
Rafael Di Vallini....Mr. J. H. Taylor
To conclude with the Scotch Drama of
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy....Mr. J. H. Taylor
Friday, MISS EFFIE GERMON'S
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.
JESSIE BROWN AND THE SENTINEL.
The grand legendary spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN
will be produced on Saturday evening, June 23, after long and expensive preparation. Magnificent Scenery by Witham.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock
LAST NIGHTS OF ETTIE HENDERSON,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
Last Night of the successful Drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE,
Or, SIX YEARS AFTER.
Sam Willoughby, with songs....ETTIE HENDERSON
Owing to the length and importance of the Play, it will constitute the
ENTIRE EVENING'S PERFORMANCE.
For Particulars, Incidents, &c., see bills.
Friday, Farewell Benefit and last night of
ETTIE HENDERSON.
THREE PIECES.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
LOLA MONTEZ,
And MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.
Seats secured in advance.
SATURDAY, J. E. McDONOUGH'S OVATION.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Engagement of the celebrated actress,
MADAME TONISI,
who will appear in her great character of
VALSHA, THE SLAVE QUEEN.
Graff....Mr. D. E. Ralton
(From Niblo's, New York. His first appearance here.)
MAD'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTA,
also in a Grand Ballet every evening. 6 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 18½

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29½ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONED PATTERN

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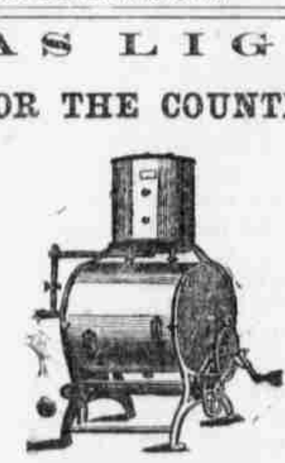
PINE LUMBER.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



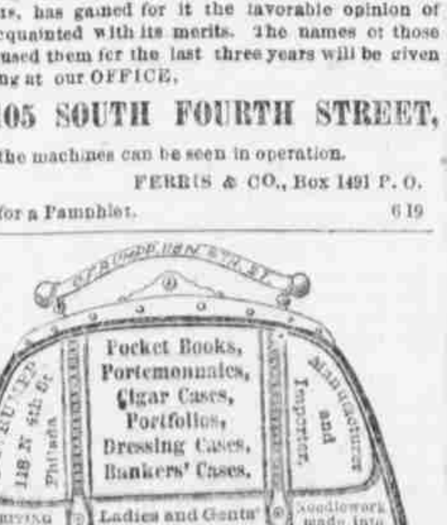
FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19



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C. F. RUMPP 118 N. 4th St. Phila.
Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Cigar Cases, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Bankers' Cases.
Manufacturer and Importer.
WRITING DESKS, TOILET CASES, NEEDLE BOOKS.
Ladies and Gents' Satchels and Travelling Bags, in all styles.
Needlework made into Satchels, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to [illegible] Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.: [illegible] 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40 [illegible] P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·[illegible] 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9/p we

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 31 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing THURSDAY, May 31, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vineland, and Millville, and all stations below Millville. Due 12·35 M.

3 P. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due 8·05 P. M.

3·30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Cape May 6·30 and 11 A. M.

" Bridgeton 7 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

" Salem 6·45 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below WALNUT Street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. That received at or before 9 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

5 31 J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5, 1·7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·51 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express†	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express‡	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market Streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 8·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the office of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

J. W. B. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

The Paris Industrial Exhibition.

We do not see why the bill providing for a proper representation of our country in the Paris Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations should encounter such persistent opposition as it has met with from a portion of Congress. It was up in the House of Representatives yesterday, having been returned from the Senate with amendments, when Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, attempted to kill it by tacking on a proviso that the appropriation should not be used until the French troops had evacuated Mexico. Mr. Banks very properly replied that this question and the Mexican question had no connection whatever, and should therefore be considered separately, and upon their own merits. The House concurred with Mr. Banks, and, upon his motion, the Senate's amendments were not agreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for.

As we have already remarked, we do not see why this measure should be so bitterly opposed. These fairs for the exhibition of the products of the industry and skill of all nations are not a new thing. Several of them have already been held—one of which was in our own country—and their effects are undoubtedly of a desirable character. They bring together people from all parts of the world, on a peaceful and enlightened mission. They serve to break down those barriers which separate the nations of the earth. They stimulate skill and industry by the display of the best products of the world's best workers. They open new avenues to commerce by introducing new articles of trade to the notice of various nations. They call attention to the varied resources of different countries, and thus stimulate emigration from over-crowded and illy-paid fields of labor to newer and more remunerative regions. They tend to break up local exclusiveness and territorial bigotry, and to promote international comity and respect. In short, they serve to weaken the selfish ties of class, country, and race, and to foster the nobler feelings of the brotherhood of all nations.

That our country will have *some* sort of a representation at the Paris Exhibition is certain; the only question is, whether it shall be such an one as will do us credit, and place the industry and resources of our vast domain fairly before the eyes of the world. If the matter is left to private enterprise, we shall certainly fail. The magnitude of the undertaking is too much for the resources of individuals. In former exhibitions, our countrymen have been mortified at the meagre showing made by their native land—not, surely, from any want of material and resources, but because no adequate provision had been made to secure a fair representation of them. We trust it will not be so at the Paris Exhibition.

It is of the highest national importance that our country should be well represented in this great fair. One of our chief elements of growth and development is the constant accession that we are receiving from the populations of the Old World. European immigrants not only bring us labor, but they also bring us gold. The more full and complete, therefore, we can make the American department in the Paris Exhibition, the more shall we impress the greatness and abundance of our resources upon the minds of the tens of thousands who, from every quarter of Europe, will throng this great fair.

Another important consideration is the opening of new markets for many of our manufactures. The United States make the best agricultural implements in the world. Our mowers, reapers, threshers, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, etc., are far superior to those in use in Europe. So of many other branches of manufactures. An exhibition such as we are capable of making, and which would correctly represent our industry in these respects, could not fail to introduce our products into many new regions, and to increase greatly the demand which already exists for them.

In every point of view, therefore, it seems to us highly desirable that Congress should make a liberal provision for securing such a representation of American industry and resources in the Paris Exhibition as will do justice to the country; and we think General Banks deserves the thanks of the people for the able and successful manner in which he has championed this important measure.

The Democrats and Universal Principles.

Our sham Democrats are in an embarrassing position. To hear them quote the principles of civil liberty in favor of our late Southern Rebels, one might suppose them to be radical Republicans of the deepest dye. They talk as glibly of the evils of oppression as though they had been trained all their lives long in the school of Garrison and Phillips. They even fall into the habit of speaking of human rights as something inherent and inalienable in mankind. They can quote the Declaration of Independence without stigmatizing it as a set of "glittering generalities."

But the moment they commence talking of the Southern *loyalists* their minds seem to undergo a complete revolution. They at once forget all their fine words in favor of human rights; oppression is no longer hateful to them; the Declaration of Independence is an abstraction; and they now view everything from the standpoint of prejudice, caste, and class privilege. They cry, "No taxation without representation," so far as Rebels are concerned, but turn right round and ask us to recognize a set of State Governments which violate this fundamental principle in the most flagitious manner, with regard to millions of Southern loyalists.

They plead for mercy, morning, noon and night, for those guilty men who, without just cause, have been endeavoring to overthrow our Government by force, while they pursue with unrelenting bitterness the faithful loyalist whose only fault is that his complexion is of that hue which God saw fit to give him.

Our sham Democrats are inconsistent. Principles are of *universal* application. They cannot be confined to one nation or race of men. If oppression is wrong at all, it is wrong no matter who is its victim. If no taxation without representation is a principle, then it is just as applicable to the black loyalist as it is to the white traitor. Our sham Democrats must not quote it at all, unless they are prepared "to go the whole figure." The gospel of liberty is of no private interpretation. Principles are not for cliques, but for mankind. Jefferson did not say all Democrats, but "*all men* are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." If our sham Democrats are going to quote Jefferson for themselves and their Rebel friends, they must quote him for the Southern loyalists also. They must not complain of being oppressed unless they can cease to oppress. The debtor, in the Scriptures, who prayed his lord to be patient and he would pay him all, and then, when he had obtained that liberal extension, went out and seized one of his fellows by the throat, saying, "Pay me what thou owest," and because he had it not by him cast him into prison, was an honorable man beside our late Rebels, who clamor for forgiveness from the nation whom they have so grievously wronged, and then turn and seize their innocent but unfortunate loyal neighbors by the throat, and attempt, not to collect a debt from them, but to rob them of their just and equal rights. They who claim mercy should show themselves merciful; those who stand for justice should themselves practise equity.

The High School.

We trust that the recent action of the Board of Control, with reference to the Boys' High School, will prove to have terminated a controversy which had become well nigh destructive of the usefulness of that institution. Not only had the Faculty become wholly discordant, but the wrangle had given rise to partisan feelings in the Board itself, that threatened to sacrifice the school rather than apply the proper remedy for its relief.

What the people of our city demand is, that the High School shall be put into that condition of efficiency which shall enable it to meet the ends for which it exists. If that demand cannot be met by retaining the present Faculty, then let it be dismissed. As to the merits of the quarrel between the Principal and his subordinates, the people do not care a fig. What they want is an efficient High School, where their boys may be properly educated. From the testimony, it is evident that Professor Maguire's usefulness in his present position is at an end. The same remark is doubtless true of some of the other members of the Faculty. The public cannot afford that the High School shall be any longer the foot-ball of these pedagogical quarrels. The Board of Control numbers many excellent men among its members, and we hope they will see the propriety of at last *putting an end* to this High School imbroglio. The people have become thoroughly disgusted with it. What they desire is that the school shall be made what it ought to be.

The High School is capable of being made an institution of great value to the community. We are not of those who believe it has no proper place in our system of instruction. It has such a place. Such schools are most successfully and ably conducted elsewhere: why can they not be here? They can be, but to do it the interests of education must be subserved instead of personal piques and grievances.

It would be a very fortunate thing for us if the entire management of our public schools could be removed from the arena of political influences. As it is now, many men who are utterly unfit for their positions get upon our various boards, much to the detriment of the cause of education in our city. The remedy at present rests with the people, who, if they would secure for their children the blessings of good schools of all grades, must choose the highest class of men to manage their educational affairs.

The Voice of Ohio.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio assembled yesterday, and made the following nominations:—

Secretary of State—William Henry Smith, of Hamilton county.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Josiah Scott, of Butler.
Board of Public Works—John M. Barrel.

The resolutions are brief and to the point, declaring that the Union party of Ohio, having sustained the General Government against the united efforts of the Rebels of the South and the partisans of the North, now demand peace to be established on such a stable foundation that rebellion and secession will never again endanger our national existence; that this Convention fully endorses the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the States, as a liberal, wise, and patriotic adjustment, and the Union party of Ohio pledge for it their united and hearty support; that the nation owes the heroic men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their patriotic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing bounties; while we cherish with tender affection the memory of fallen braves, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Vermont Speaks.

The Green Mountain Boys made their nominations for State officers yesterday. The following ringing resolution was introduced by General Grant, of Barton, and, among others, adopted:—

Resolved, That while we hope and believe the amendment to the Constitution just proposed by Congress will advance the nation in its progress towards impartial suffrage and equal rights for all, we do not count the victory won; but co-operating with the great party of liberty and progress throughout the country, we mean to fight the battle through until every refuge of caste and oppression, every form of aristocracy and oligarchy, and every citadel of the undemocratic and barbarous slave civilization is overthrown, and the nation becomes one great, homogeneous, free people, loving liberty, and building its future upon the rock, upon exact justice to all men in the distribution of official honors and emoluments.

The following nominations for State officers were made:—

For Governor—Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. A. B. Gardner, Bennington. Both the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are the present incumbents.
For Treasurer—J. A. Page, of Montpelier; in place of John P. Page, of Rutland.

Our Supreme Court has virtually nullified the State and National laws excluding deserters from the ballot-box. This will add some thousands to the Democratic vote this fall, but we shall beat them, as we did the Rebels, nevertheless.

Death of M'me Julie de Marguerittes.

It is with feelings of the profoundest melancholy that we announce the sudden death of Madame de Marguerittes, well known as the able and accomplished dramatic and musical critic of The Evening Telegraph. Connected as we were in our daily avocations, it is scarcely possible for us to write the last words to her memory without a feeling of sorrow that may perhaps be construed into extravagant eulogy; but those who knew her intimately will testify that her admirable qualities of head and heart are beyond the reach of flattery.

M'me Marguerittes was the daughter of Dr. A. B. Granville, F. R. S., of London, who became distinguished as a medical practitioner in that city, and also as the author of a number of medical works, which are still regarded as standard by the profession.

Julie, at an early age, married Baron de Marguerittes, a Frenchman of unquestionable station and character. The Baron being wealthy, and of a somewhat roving disposition, devoted many years to travel, and in company with his wife visited every European capital and the various localities made famous in prose or poetry. Her wonderful familiarity with European affairs and its interesting scenes is thus accounted for. The revolution of 1848 found the Baron in Paris, and having taken sides with the unsuccessful party, he was compelled to leave France and take an asylum in the United States.

Very soon after their arrival in this country she became a contributor to the New York *Sunday Courier*, writing the "Ins and Outs of Paris," a work which was afterwards published in book form, and met with a rapid sale. About 1856, immediately after the death of her husband, she removed to Philadelphia, and became connected with the *Sunday Transcript*, and has remained attached to that paper up to the time of her death, in the capacity of dramatic critic, and as a contributor of "Parisian Pickings," and other admirable papers.

After the death of Baron de Marguerittes, she married George G. Foster, who died in 1850. He is well known in connection with the light literature of the country. She was afterwards married to Samuel J. Rea, a well-known attache of the Philadelphia press.

Madame Marguerittes was one of the most voluminous writers in the country. She found herself with a family to support, and with an energy rarely displayed among females, she addressed herself to the task. By the indefatigable use of her pen she has not only supported her children, but has educated them in every art, and perhaps there are not in our city more accomplished young ladies than her daughters. One of them has already made a name for dramatic and musical ability which time will rapidly increase.

Many of Madame de Marguerittes' occasional contributions are seen floating through the newspapers of the day, without any responsible name, for her custom was to publish her articles anonymously, but they all proved that she had a vigorous mind, and wielded the pen of a ready writer. She was universally admitted to be the ablest dramatic and musical critic in the country.

Her industry was untiring, and all her labors were devoted to the welfare of her children. She was the model of mothers, and her children will sacredly revere her memory. She was found dead in her bed this morning, and the attending physician pronounced her disease to be an affection of the heart.

Profitable Farming.

A great tobacco sale was held at St. Louis on the 15th instant, at which several valuable prizes were awarded for the finest specimens, a hogshead each, of tobacco presented. After the premiums had been awarded the prize tobacco was sold at auction. The hogshead which took the first premium, weighing 660 pounds, brought $555 a hundred; the hogshead which took the second premium brought $215 a hundred; and a package weighing 245 pounds, raised by James M. Ming, of Franklin county, Mo., brought $601 per hundred pounds.

This sale was certainly profitable to one individual, who was rewarded for his labors as a cultivator so enormously that he might well have yielded to some excitement, as he saw how generously the fruits of his toil were appreciated. This fortunate individual was Mr. Jacob Detweiler, who had consigned his tobacco to Chiles & Basset, and was awarded the first premium. This crop of six hogsheads was grown in Franklin county on four acres. What the growth of those four acres brought may be seen in the following statement:—

Hhd.	*Pounds Net.*	*Price per 100 lbs.*	*Total.*
1	660	$555 00	$3663 00
2	260	153 00	397 80
3	780	131 00	1201 80
4	270	81 00	218 70
5	620	132 00	198 40
6	1090	21 00	2190 90
Total			$7690 60

If any one will take the trouble to divide this snug sum by four, to represent the acres cultivated, he will find the average produce of each acre to be $1925·30. Pretty fair farming this! But Franklin county, where this cultivator lives, happens to be one of the very best, probably the very best, tobacco-growing sections of Missouri.

New Evening Paper for Newark.

F. H. Patterson, Esq., a well-known journalist of northern New Jersey, has just commenced the publication of a double-sheet evening newspaper, which bears the impress of taste and enterprise in every column, and looks like a successful journal already. It is called the *Newark Evening Courier*, and is not unlike The Evening Telegraph in appearance and general character. The *Courier* is a radical paper, and will, doubtless, be well received by the citizens of Newark and vicinity.

Railroad Progress.—Mr. John D. Perry, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, announces by telegraph to Secretary Harlan that one hundred and ten miles of that road are completed. The Omaha line also claims to have one hundred miles or more finished. Let the good work go on. Every mile of advance shortens the long journey of our hardy pioneers, who are so rapidly filling up the mountain regions of the interior.

The City Loans.—Mr. City Treasurer Harry Bumm gives notice elsewhere that the interest due on City Loans, July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after July 2. Also City Loan certificates maturing July 1, 1866, will be redeemed on and after July 2.

The details of the brutal and disgusting prize fight which took place near Washington yesterday, are a little more wretched than such things usually are. There may be something heroic and admirable in two men pounding each other nearly to death, but we can't see it.

Death of an Italian Patriot.—Angelo Brofferio, a distinguished Italian democrat and member of the Chamber of Deputies, died last month. He is known as the author of a valuable "History of Piedmont" and a volume of memoirs entitled "My Times." His last literary production was a ringing war lyric, extracts from which we gave a few days ago; it was written during the first muster of the Italian volunteers who are to join the standard of Garibaldi, and is now known throughout Italy as "Brofferio's Hymn."

A Mystery Explained.—A certain spot in Seaford Bay, Newhaven, England, has long been dreaded by the local fishermen, in consequence of their dredging nets having been repeatedly injured by some obstructions at the bottom. Last month the nets of a trawler were caught by this object, and after twelve hours work the crew succeeded in bringing up an ancient anchor of curious shape, encrusted several inches in thickness with live oysters, shells, seaweed, and an immense quantity of oyster spat.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the *FREIGHT DEPARTMENT* Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The Interest on City Loans, due July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866.

HENRY BUMM,
6 21 6t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, June 21 1863

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, will be paid on and after July 2, 1866. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

6 21 6t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists.
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

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NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WOULD INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

Who are preparing for Watering and other Places of Summer Resorts, to their

LARGE VARIETY

OF

SUMMER SHAWLS,

OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. [6 14 12t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

GOFFERED

MUSLIN SKIRTS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

6 19 tuth2t4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DA CASTA'S

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS,

SECOND EDITION.

Revised and Enlarged.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
6 21 th3t]
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

SELLING OFF
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AND GET YOUR SUPPLY
OF
BOOKS
For Summer Reading
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Successor to W. S. & A. Martien,
6 12 2t4p] No. 606 CHESNUT St.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, with one thousand illustrations. By S. R. WELLS, of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. One handsome 12 mo. vol., 768 pages. Postpaid, $5. Agents wanted.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, and
J. L. CAPEN,
6 18 4t No. 25 S TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No. 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,

At figures Astoundingly Low, as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work.
5 31 1m4p

FOR SALE,

TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 10t Brevet Major U. S. A.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Repaired and Warranted, at reasonable prices, at SMITH & DREER'S,
1t* S. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH street, below Broad. 6 6 6m

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WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY'

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—The Bible Society of Atlantic county have formed an "Association to Promote the Better Observance of the Sabbath." It has gigantic labors to perform. The Association has adopted the following resolution:—"That we sincerely regret to hear of the desecration of the Sabbath in the county, by various persons keeping open theatres and other places of amusement to attract the young thitser, and request the various authorities in the towns, cities, and county of Atlantic to see that the laws of the State on the observance of the Sabbath as a day of cessation from work and amusement are put in force."

A petition was likewise prepared and adopted, directed to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, asking the discontinuance of their Sunday train.

The following officers were elected:—President, Hon. D. S. Backman; Vice-President, Rev. A. H. Brown; Secretary, C. E. P. Mayhew; Treasurer, M. S. Bacon; Managers, Jesse Adams, J. P. Cake, John Godfrey, Daniel Iszard, Timothy Henderson, and Rev. J. C. Israel.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another of those accidents which are narrow escapes from being crushed to death, occurred an evening or two since at Delanco station. A young man named Smiley, engaged as a brakesman on the cars, accidentally missed his footing, and fell between the cars and the platform, and was dangerously injured internally, and also had his leg severely lacerated. Persons cannot be too careful in getting on and off the cars, especially when in motion.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The new organization of the Fire Department of Camden, under the recent resolution of Councils, is received with great favor by the citizens, and cordially adopted, thus far, by the companies designated. When the organization is completed it will be a very efficient one, and all the companies will be provided with suitable apparatus for any contingency.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Day before yesterday Marshal Campbell and Officer Jess, of South Ward, arrested a man named George Wiley, on a complaint made by a Mr. Welch, charging said Wiley with having set fire to a haystack of his, by which it was destroyed. The accused was committed for a hearing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIVINITY SCHOOL—SERMON BY REV. DR STONE.—The Annual Commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place this morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. The exercises were very solemn and impressive, as became the serious character of the duties upon which the young men are about entering who this day took upon themselves the future ministration of the Gospel.

The members of the Faculty of the School were present within the chancel, as was also the venerable Bishop Payne of Africa, who has just returned to the United States. After the preliminary exercises, the sermon to the graduating class was preached by the Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., lecturer on the Griswold Foundation in the Divinity School.

The text was taken from Acts xx, verses 26 and 27, which read as follows:—

"Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men,

"For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God."

The preacher commenced by saying that it was impossible to read the teachings of St. Paul without being impressed with the grave responsibilities attendant upon the Christian ministry. St. Paul looked upon it as a task imposed upon him which he could not neglect. He believed that through the strength of Christ he could deal with the welfare of souls without being guilty of the blood of souls. When he looked back upon his ministry, he could say that he was not thus guilty. The life of the body is light when compared to the life of the soul, the former being comparatively a cipher, the latter imparting to it its mystery, and making it sacred in the eye of God. Hence the greater enormity of the crime of him who is guilty of taking the life of the soul. It is a fearful offense merely to amuse the soul committed to one's charge. But Paul was able to say that the blood of no soul stained the garments of his ministry. Happy Paul! who at the close of his career, and by the side of his martyr grave, could lay claim to this! His emotions, when caught up into the third heaven, could not have been as sublime and as precious as when he made this claim to the Elders of Ephesus. He stood among them the most sublime example ever seen of a stainless minister of the Word of God. The radiance of the heavenly glory was then already shining about him.

It becomes a grave question as to how the apostle was thus enabled to deal with the welfare of souls without being guilty of the blood of souls. It was by making full proof of his ministry to those among whom he labored. He at all times, and on all occasions declared the whole counsel of God. To understand this is the great duty of the Christian minister. His whole counsel embraces all the objects of his care, it is one counsel embracing infinity, it is as the outgoing light which floods all space with its brightness.

What we need especially to know is the great central sun or source of this light. This whole counsel of God embraces particularly the salvation of souls and the means by which it is to be accomplished. Repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ is the grand object to be attained in declaring this counsel. Paul counted not his life dear to himself, so that he might fulfil his whole duty in this declaration.

But this counsel is not confined to the days in which the Apostles lived. It has gone down through the ages; God is the same in history as in revelations. The sole business of man in this day is to discover in what this counsel of God consists. We have nought to do with anything else, save as it aids us in learning and declaring this counsel of the living God.

All His movements in the ages throw light upon this great counsel of redemption. Nothing but a knowledge and experience of it is of importance to the minister of God, all things else being secondary and tributary to it. The declaration of this whole counsel of God involves something more than uttering it from the lips, word for word. Such utterances may be as worthless as a pantomime, simply because the life and power of God's counsel are not in them.

This life and power must be in the minister before he can enforce it upon the people. The gift must so seize and energize him that he cannot contain it, pent up within himself. It calls not only for words, but deeds, toils, sacrifices, and sufferings. It calls for a man whose soul is filled with a realization of the truth of the gospel which he preaches. Such a man alone can, as Paul did, turn the world upside down.

The true Gospel brings first the sentence of death, before it presents the life that is in Christ, leaving no one without excuse who does not go for pardon to the Cross. The minister of God must in every way hold up this Cross of Christ as the sole hope of the world.

The preacher then expanded upon the toils and sacrifices which attend this hearty declaration of the whole counsel of God, giving a vivid sketch of the labors upon which the young men before him were about to enter, by the discharge of which alone could they hope to avoid the blood-guiltiness of the soul.

The sermon was followed by the administration of the Holy Sacrament, after which the exercises of Ordination took place, the Rev. Bishop Lee officiating. Rev. Mr Edwards was ordained as Priest—Drs. Hare and Butler and Rev. Mr. Matlack performing the imposition of hands. The members of the graduating class, ten of whom were then ordained Deacons, two having been previously ordained, comprised the following gentlemen:—

Henry J. W. Allen, Guilford, Vt.; Frederick Brooks, Boston, Mass.; William Percy Brown, New York; Francis B. Chetwood, Jr., Elizabeth; R. Francis Colton, Eastville, Va.; Robert A. Edwards, Butler; William R. Ellis, Laurel; Neilson Falls, Baltimore; William W. Farr, Philadelphia; Joseph B. Hill, Philadelphia; G. Bedell Keen, Philadelphia; James Walker, Philadelphia.

A MAN-OF-WAR'S MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, as the United States frigate *Chattanooga* was proceeding up the Delaware river, for the purpose of receiving some necessary repairs, a man on board fell overboard when the vessel was opposite South street wharf, and was drowned. The body was subsequently found at Gloucester, N. J., and at last accounts was in the hands of the authorities there awaiting identification.

STEALING RAGS FROM A WAGON.—A youth twelve years of age, named Peter Flaherty, was arrested last evening for stealing rags. A wagon had been loaded with bales of rags from a vessel on the Delaware, and was proceeding along the street, when Flaherty amused himself by following the wagon and abstracting the rags. At the time of his arrest he had twelve pounds in his possession. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—A man named Peter Glancey has been arrested, charged with being concerned in the assault on Officer Faries, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Michael V. Baker, Esq., a well-known, influential, and highly respected citizen of Philadelphia, died very suddenly at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphia streets. Mr Baker left his residence, at Seventh and Arch streets, directly after dinner, in apparently perfect health, and proceeded to the Athenæum Building, where he engaged in friendly conversation with the librarian. While sitting in a chair he was noticed suddenly to slide from his seat on to the floor. He was immediately attended to, but before any assistance could be rendered life was extinct.

Mr. Baker has been prominently connected with the railroad interests of the State for a number of years. In July, 1859, he was elected President of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, which position he retained until the time of his death, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the Company. He has been prominently connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad for many years, and was noted for the energy and sound judgment displayed in all his official dealings. Mr. Baker was a member of the State Legislature during the session of 1857 and 1858, having been elected by the Democratic party, of which he was a leading member. He found the associations at Harrisburg entirely uncongenial with his disposition, and could not be persuaded to be a candidate for a second term.

Mr. Baker was formerly engaged to a large extent in the hardware business, the name of the firm being Baker & Moss. He was a man of considerable wealth and great business capacity. He leaves behind him a character unblemished, and enjoyed while living the unqualified regard of every one with whom he had either business or social relations. He was a man of great urbanity of disposition, kind and gentle to all, yet of firm, unwavering integrity of purpose.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND UNSUCCESSFUL ROPE PERFORMANCE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the house of John D. Ward situated at No. 109 South Twentieth street, was entered through a back window during the absence of the family; but it is believed the thief was frightened off by the entrance into the house of Miss Ward. The house was subsequently searched from cellar to roof by the police, but nothing was missing. Two men were then set as a watch on the premises until the return of the Ward family.

A few doors below Mr Ward's residence is the dwelling house of Mr. William C. Bridges. Last night a fellow secured a rope from a flag pole, and tied it to the chimney of Mr. Bridges' house, he having by some means got on the roof of the house, and attempted to lower himself down for the purpose of getting in and committing a burglary. By some means he got entangled, and could not extricate himself, and remained in this precarious predicament until twelve o'clock, when he was arrested by the police, and taken before Alderman Pennington. He gave the name of J. W. Lockwood, and says it is his first criminal offense. He will have another hearing this afternoon.

THE WARM SPRINGS.—As this is the season of the year when persons are speculating upon the subject of a summer trip, we desire to call attention to the merits of the Warm Springs, near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. For some years past many of our wealthiest citizens have been in the habit of spending the summer months there, and all who have been there speak in the highest terms of the hygienic quality of the water. Those of our citizens who delight in the gentle art of angling will find it all that can be desired. The neighboring brooks are full of trout, and the woods around are nearly alive with partridge. Mr. Geissinger, the proprietor, is an old Philadelphian, and all that know him are aware of the fact that he can "keep a hotel." Persons who have as yet not decided upon the locality in which to spend the heated term, will do well to inquire in regard to the Huntingdon Springs. They are easy of access, being located but a short distance from the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and only a few hours travel from Philadelphia.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the through line from New York to Washington was passing through West Philadelphia at noon yesterday, the hind truck of the last car jumped the track when the train was near Market street, and ran against a locomotive. The car and locomotive were both considerably damaged, and great confusion ensued among the passengers. The ladies on the train were much frightened, and several of them nearly fainted. Fortunately no person was injured. The locomotive was the same one that fell through the bridge near the Wire bridge recently, and was injured.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Robert Beck and Rudolph Beck belong to a gang of boys who infest the neighborhood of Leopard and Otter streets, much to the annoyance of the residents of that vicinity. Yesterday afternoon the Beck boys and some others amused themselves by throwing stones, and several windows of a large factory, situated at the corner of Leopard and Otter streets, were broken. The above named boys were arrested, and held in $500 bail each by Alderman Shoemaker.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Two women, named Elizabeth Thompson and Mary Fessenden, who hail from Boston, approached a lady who was looking in a store window at Eighth and Vine streets, yesterday afternoon, and picked her pocket of about eight dollars. A little girl near by saw them in the act, and gave the alarm, when they were arrested, but the missing money could not be found.

INQUEST HELD.—Coroner Taylor, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of Richard G. Machete, who was accidentally killed by the breaking of an emory wheel, at the pencil factory of Mr. Mears, at Branchtown. The verdict was in accordance with the facts. Mr. Machete leaves a wife and eight children.

A FIREMAN FALLS IN THE STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, while the Spring Garden Hose Company was proceeding to a fire, a runner of the Company, named John Durang, fell from an attack of heart disease. He was taken home by his comrades.

BODY RECOGNIZED.—The body of the drowned man found recently at Lombard street wharf has been recognized as that of Mr Robert Warwell, who was engaged as a driver by Mr. Early, the undertaker.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT has been honored by our Government with a magnificent gold medal, on account of his munificent present to the nation of a magnificent steamer, which bears his name. A similar honor should be awarded to Dr. Marsden for introducing so widely his invaluable *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have preserved the health and lives of many whom the world would not willingly let die. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

HYGIENIC WINE.—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,

the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

SAID THE SCHOOLMASTER.—"Now, boys, all be quiet, I want you all to be quiet enough to hear a pin drop." After a while, the quietness having been accomplished, one little fellow yells out, "Let 'er drop!" We want each one of our readers also to drop—drop in at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-price Clothing House, under the Continental, and see their assortment of summer clothing.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.—

The woods were green, the waves looked blue,
And eyes and ears were gladdened too,
When birds on the rail-fences sat,
And sang those songs they knew so pat.
While barefoot girls, with roughened hair
Ran to the cottage doors, to stare,
In light, cool clothes we skipped along,
Yet were my garments made full strong,
And fit to climb each fence withal,
For they were brought at Tower Hall!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	....	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	....	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	....	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*	....	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	.....	14 00
" *Black Suits*	.....	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

NO BETTER BLOOD PURIFIER can be obtained than DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the Liver, Kidneys, etc., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.—Very poor advice, even if it is given by Shakespeare; for dogs won't take it. Try to administer castor oil and gamboge to a dog! Throw such physic to the hogs. They are the only animals who will swallow it; but for yourself, your children, or any other human being, take and give in all bowel complaints, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE SWAN POURS OUT HER SWEETEST SONG WHEN DYING.—In like manner the fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor.—*New Haven Palladium.*

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—This splendid preparation for the hair is unequaled by any other in the world.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair turning grey and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
It is pretty, cheap, and durable. Sold by druggists generally.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs made of all styles. Persons desiring any will find it to their advantage to patronize Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, and obtain a most satisfactory picture at moderate cost.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

G. BYRON MORSE, No. 904 Arch street, is noted for the quality and flavor of ice creams and ices.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

7·30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GRACE—JACQUETTE.—At the house of the bride's sister, in Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1866, by the Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., Mr. CHAS. H. GRACE and Miss LIDE JANE JACQUETTE, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

REILLEY—SANDFORD.—At the M. E. Parsonage, No. 838 S. Fifth street, Camden, N. J., May 22, by Rev. W. Williams Christine, Mr. FRANKLIN REILLEY to Mrs. CATHARINE SANDFORD, both of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

ELCOCK.—On the 19th instant, WILLIAM F. ELCOCK, aged 22 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Friday morning next, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Cathedral.

RICHARDS.—On the 20th instant, HENRY DOUGLAS, infant son of John P. and Kate H. Richards, in his 15th month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 417 Worth street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Sixth street Union.

SMALLBROOK.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, RICHARD SMALLBROOK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1725 Barker street, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Hazel Dale, Falls Township, Bucks county, ELIZABETH SMITH, mother of William F. Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

ROOMS OF THE PHILADELPHIA DRUG ASSOCIATION, No. 107 S. THIRD Street.—At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, held Monday, June 19, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, By the irrevocable decree of an all-wise God, the Angel of Death has again entered the ranks of this Association, and removed from his sphere of usefulness our fellow-member, MICHAEL N. HAMBRIGHT: therefore we, his late associates, while recognizing with deep reverence the hand of the Almighty in His dealings with us in the removal of our friend and brother, have deemed it a fitting occasion to testify our *esteem* while we record our *sorrow*, and do hereby resolve:—

First. That in the death of MICHAEL N. HAMBRIGHT our Association sustains the loss of a member who for twenty-five years has been actively connected with the Drug trade of Philadelphia, and whose widely extended business relations have in no small degree added to the reputation of the members of that trade for energy and business capacity.

Second. That in his death we mourn the loss of a warm hearted and genial friend, whose cheerful face and polished manners rendered him a welcome visitant among us and whose gradually failing health was the source of anxious solicitude among those of us who knew him best in the days gone by, ere the pleasant voice was *hushed* by disease only to be *sealed* in death.

Third. That we tender our deepest sympathies to the stricken ones of the household, those who have loved him most and knew him best, and while sensible how unavailing our sympathies to bind up the broken hearts trust they may assist to soften the shadows which steal around them.

Fourth. That the members of the Association attend the funeral of the deceased.

Fifth. That the officers of this meeting be appointed to convey a copy of these resolutions to the family of our late fellow-member, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

HARRISON SMITH, Chairman.
RANDOLPH SAILER, Secretary. It

STEEL FIGURE AND LETTER PUNCHES, separate or in sets, and brands for burning names on tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' SQUARES, SCOTT'S, WILLIAMS', etc.; Board Measures, Squares, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHERRY-STONERS AND CHERRY-STONING Machines (for taking the stones out of cherries), a variety of Preserving Kettles, Scales and Weights, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The Emperor of Austria's Neutrality Decree.

The imperial decree of the Emperor of Austria for the protection of merchant vessels in time of war, has been officially communicated to the Department of State. It provides as follows:—

Article 1. Merchant vessels and their cargoes shall not, because they may belong to a country with which Austria is at war, be captured by Austrian ships of war, nor be declared good prizes by Austrian prize courts, while the hostile power observes reciprocity towards Austrian merchant vessels. The observance of reciprocity will be admitted until notice to the contrary of like friendly treatment of Austrian vessels is guaranteed on the part of the hostile power, by the recognized principles of its legislation, or by declarations made public before the beginning of hostilities.

Article 2. To merchant vessels which carry contraband of war, or violate lawful blockades, the provision of article one has no application.

The Mail Service.

The mail transportation on the 1st day of July will far exceed that of any previous period under the Government, and with good reason it is believed to be better arranged for the convenience and interest of the whole people. Among the recent contracts is one for service from Vicksburg to New Orleans in suitable and safe steamboats. Twenty-five intermediate offices on this route will be supplied regularly three times a week.

Bounty Bill Approved.

The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers, and pension bounties and allowances to their heirs; and also the bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States, and authorizing railroads to form continuous lines.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Senate.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio), from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the bill to establish a national repertory in Germany.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the land between Maryland avenue and Pennsylvania avenue, east of the Capitol, for a national park in which to erect a Presidential mansion.

At the expiration of the morning hour The tax bill was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rice (Mass.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolutions for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, of the United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department and fix the pay of its employes. He said that the distribution of the $250,000 appropriated last year for extra compensation to the employes of the Treasury Department had given great dissatisfaction. A similar measure had recently passed the Senate; but from conversation with members of the House he was quite satisfied that a bill giving such discretion to the Secretary could not pass the House. Still, it was apparent that the employes of the Treasury Department must have their pay increased; and the Committee on Ways and Means deemed it best to report a bill fixing the matter definitely and legally.

This bill, he said, if the same number of employes were retained, would only increase the annual expenditures about $85,000.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) expressed his surprise at this measure being reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, as it properly belonged to and was now actually before the Committee on Appropriations.

The Secretary of the Treasury had reported that out of $250,000 left last session to his discretionary distribution, he had only distributed $25,000 among the heads of bureaus and high salaried clerks, and had asked what was to be done with the $250,000.

The Canadian Confederation.

TORONTO, C. W., June 21.—The Legislature of New Brunswick, it is expected, will adopt the Confederation scheme. Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, will probably leave for England at the end of the present month. The English Parliament, it is expected, will pass the necessary act at the present session, in order to enable the confederation of the provinces to be completed in August.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Illinois Central, 120; New York Central, 98¼; Reading, 108¾; Hudson River, 112; Erie Railroad, 58⅝; Carolina 6s, 84¼; Tennessee 6s, 97½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 102½; Ten Forties, 96½; Five-twenties, 103¾; Gold, 148⅞.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—This morning, again, a very large part of the time of the Court was taken up in the many applications of the counsels, for the purpose of having cases continued, and for having days fixed for the trials of certain cases. The Court seemed very anxious to get through this annoying business, which it finally succeeded in doing.

The last and most important application made was that made by J. O'Byrne for the discharge of Henry K. Eaton, charged with conspiracy, upon his own recognizance, or have his bail diminished to a sum that he would be able to give. He has been in prison since last January. He was a soldier, and was wounded several times during the war, and is now dangerously ill, as several sworn affidavits stated. The Court fixed the bail at $2000.

The applications being at length concluded, the Court then proceeded with the regular business of the day, beginning with the resumption of the case of The Commonwealth vs. Simon A. Feldman. The case occupied the whole of yesterday afternoon, and was unconcluded at the adjournment of the Court, being continued till this morning.

The defendant in this case was charged with false pretenses, in obtaining from the liquor establishment of Bernard F. Gallagher liquors to the amount $2704·35, representing himself to be the owner of a residence, No. 871 N. Eleventh street, which property he stated would more than cover all debts he might contract with the house; whereas, he was in truth and fact not the owner of said property.

It was proven by the prosecution that Simon A. Feldman was not the owner of the property, but that it was the property of one Dr. Smaltz. Feldman himself said that he was the owner of no other real estate. When he first commenced dealing with Gallagher & Co., which was in November, 1864, he paid for all the goods he bought. But afterwards he required to have credit which was granted. In July, 1865, his note went to protest, and then payment in full was demanded. As the prosecution allege that it was the original and real intention to cheat and defraud Gallagher, never intending to pay these debts, they state that, after demand for payment was made, he sold out good will and fixtures to his brother for $900, in order to avoid or shirk payment.

The defense was that Anthony G. Gallagher came first to Feldman on several occasions, soliciting orders for goods. Bernard F. Gallagher is the proprietor of a drug store, and also of this liquor establishment. He carried on his drug store himself, and gave the management of the liquor store to his brother, Anthony G. Gallagher. In order to have a different style to each house, he styled his drug store Bernard F. Gallagher, and the liquor establishment Gallagher.

Anthony Gallagher came and solicited orders. At first Feldman declined to deal with him. At length he did commence buying goods. Soon he requested credit, which was readily granted. He then bought goods to the amount of $2704·35. On the 3d of July one of his notes went to protest. At the time he was absent. His father induced Gallagher to endorse the notes during the son's absence. As soon as Gallagher learned that the note of Feldman had been protested, he called upon him, wishing to see how he stood in a pecuniary point of view. Feldman said he wished to act honestly, and showed his books, stating that money would be due in October, and that he would pay the bill. Gallagher told him he believed him to be an honest man; felt confident that he would pay the money, and was willing to trust him. That later, Simon Feldman sent from Oil City a draft on the First National Bank of Philadelphia for $700, which his brother, Joseph Feldman, drew, and tendered to Gallagher as payment on account. That Gallagher flatly refused to receive it.

The defense also stated that in the first stage of the dealings between the two houses, upon being asked by Feldman who were the "Co." to Gallagher & Co., Anthony Gallagher answered, "I am the Gallagher, and my brother the Co;" thus making a false statement in the first causing Feldman to think that he was the man to whom he was to look up to for time and credit, whereas he was acting for his brother, not for himself.

They also deny that Feldman ever represented that he owned the property on Eleventh street, above Poplar; for, when Gallagher wished Feldman's father to indorse a note, Feldman answered that the father's indorsement would be no better than his own signature, because neither owned any real estate; that he was only a tenant of the house, his father paying the rent. The case is very ably contested by the counsel named for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. O'Brien and Cassidy for the defense. Not yet concluded.

CUBA.

Severity of the New Regime—Decree Defining the Powers of Civil and Military Authorities—Stringent Regulations for the Punishment of Seditious Persons and their Accomplices—Te Deum in Honor of the Spanish Victory (?) at Callao.

HAVANA, June 16.—That the Spanish Government is alarmed for their possessions in these regions is quite clear. Whether or not they have good cause is questionable; but that is their affair, and they should be the best judges of the proper course to pursue. The new policy adopted for these islands is the repressive and restrictive one now being applied under the direction of a new set of officials; and this much being certain, it only remains for the curious spectator to observe how many turns of the screw will be deemed necessary to secure everything nice and right.

A couple of days ago a decree appeared in all the papers of this city, by which a law made for and heretofore existing only in Spain, is declared to be in force in Cuba and Porto Rico. This decree is dated at Madrid, January 23, 1866, and the law to which it refers is dated April 17, 1821. The best way to explain these movements will be to give an extract from each. The first in order is as follows:—

The Ministry of War has communicated to this Captain-Generalcy, under date of April 13 last past, the following royal order:—

Most Excellent Sir:—The Colonial Bureau has addressed to this, the War Department, the following communication:—The Minister for the Colonies addresses to the Superior Civil Governors the following:—In order to avoid doubts and difficulties which, in the execution of the law of April 17, 1821 (ordered to be enforced in the provinces beyond sea by a royal decree of this date), might arise from the circumstance that military and political powers are for the most part united in one person, the Queen has thought proper to order that the following instructions shall be observed:—First.—Whenever there shall appear, or there shall be reason to fear or suspect the appearance of parties of seditious or evil-disposed persons, or that public order shall be in any way disturbed in any part or in all the territory of provinces beyond sea, the Superior Civil Governors shall publish the proclamation provided for by articles four, five, and six of the law of April 17, 1821, ordering likewise its insertions in the newspapers of the towns in the disturbed districts. * * * * Sixth.—When the usual court martial cannot be held in the provinces or districts in which is published the bando, or proclamation provided for by the law of April 17, 1821, the accused shall be turned over, with the facts of the case, to the chief military officer of the province or district for the purposes explained in article five.

The article alluded to only says that any armed force of the army constitutes "a military force," and the courts-martial shall be composed as the chief officer shall see fit and according to the army regulations. Article seven says if there be any further difficulties in forming courts-martial the Captain-General shall determine the question, "keeping in view the spirit of the law of April 17."

The next document in order is the royal decree spoken of above, dated January 23, of this year, extending the law of April 17, 1821, to all the provinces and possessions of the Spanish crown. Article first simply says that the law in question, "heretofore in force only in the Peninsula," shall extend and be in force in all her Majesty's provinces. Article second defines what is meant by "military force." Article three declares that in case the Captain-General should not agree with the finding of a court martial, the case shall be turned over to the Regent, that is, President of the Supreme Court. Article four refers Courts and Judges to a royal decree of January 30, 1855, for instructions in regard to questions of power and jurisdictions.

Finally, we come to the law of April 17, 1821, which is very long, very explicit, and very severe. Articles four, five, and six, being alluded to above, let us look at them. Article four simply orders the necessary proclamation to be issued in the cases provided. Article five says when the number of hours prescribed in the proclamation for the dispersion of the seditious party shall have elapsed, the military force shall proceed to arrest the following three classes of persons:—Those who are with the seditious persons, although unarmed; those who have been in suspicious company, and are found fleeing to their homes, and those who, after having been in such company, are found concealed, and out of their house with arms. Those who go home within the prescribed time are all right, provided they are not leaders or have only been in bad company for the first time. The persons who may be arrested shall be tried immediately by court martial, and if sentenced to death, the sentence shall be executed within forty-eight hours. By the thirty-fourth article, accomplices shall be treated as principals. In short, the law covers the whole ground, leaving no loophole for escape.

If a man happens to be in the neighborhood of a supposed unlawful assemblage, though unarmed and going home, he is arrested. If he should unfortunately be possessed of a weapon of any kind at the time of his arrest, there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred against him; and every man in the country parts in this island goes armed habitually, either with knife, pistol, or musket. It sweeps up the whole adult population in the neighborhood of the suspicious assemblage of the district, and consigns them to the tender mercies of an officer who may be no better than thousands of his kind in the Spanish army.

IMPORTANT TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

In consequence of certain repairs and improvements about to be commenced on the Moro Castle, the usual revolving light will not be exhibited from the 1st of July to the 15th of August. Instead thereof a white fixed light will be substituted, visible in fair weather at a distance of nine miles.

THE SPANISH VICTORY (!) AT CALLAO

was celebrated once more this morning by a *Te Deum* at the cathedral, at which the Captain-General and all the naval, military, and civic authorities assisted.

HURRICANE.

The neighborhood of Bayamo was visited on the 9th instant by a hurricane of great violence, which destroyed everything in its course, tearing up immense trees and desolating the fields. The air became so cold that the rain which fell in blinding torrents was converted into hail. Fortunately the hurricane was confined within an area of about one square league.

THE TACON THEATRE.

By an order from one of our civil courts the grand Tacon theatre is to be let to the highest bidder for one year, commencing from the 1st of September next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The town of Regla, opposite Havana, lost twenty-three houses on last Thursday evening by fire. Of course Matanzas is the only city of Cuba which has a respectable engine.

THE COFFEE CROP.

The coffee trees in many parts of the island are suffering from the ravages of an insect the existence of which is attributed to the long drought from which the interior of the island has suffered. Fortunately the loss of the coffee trees will not entail any suffering on the people, so little attention has been given of late years to the cultivation of this article, which has been almost abandoned, except in the eastern extremity of the island.

The South American republics are losing all their Spanish settlers. About one hundred and fifty reached Santiago de Cuba on the 10th inst., and some four hundred more are awaiting transportation at Aspinwall, which will be afforded by the Spanish Government.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1700 City 6s o c &p	93¼	50 sh Girard Colleg.	30
$2000 Phil & Sun. 7s	91	24 sh Leh. Nav. stk.	63
30 sh do.	30	12 sh do.	58
4 sh Penna R.	55	27 sh St Nch Coal.	2½
7 6 sh do.	55	1000 sh Jersey Well.	½
24 sh do.	55	100 sh Reading... s30	54½

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

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Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

HARRY B. McCALLA, HATTER, informs his numerous friends and customers that have not yet been deceived by the new occupants of the store he established in Chesnut street above Eighth, that he is in no way connected with it notwithstanding their numerous misrepresentations to that effect, to sell to his customers, but that he can be found at C. McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office, where he can offer them better bargains and larger stock to select from.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

HARRY B. McCALLA RETURNS HIS sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers who have followed him from Chesnut, above Eighth (of which he had sole charge from 1859), to the NEW STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, and informs them that he can now sell them Hats and Caps 25 per cent. less than heretofore. Don't forget the Number, 613. 6 13

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

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CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

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DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,

Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.

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ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.

In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period, at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of

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Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 1y

THE BACHELOR DREAMS.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

The world is dreary, I am growing old,
Wife nor bairn makes glad my chamber still,
The wintry season cometh with its cold,
The hearth is dark, and the wind without is shrill:
Yea! twilight gloams around me—hope and power
Depart like scent and color from a flower—
Yet, where I sit, sweet music floats to me:
'Tis the falling, falling of a silver shower
Around a forest tree!

Ah! can I hear the scented rain intone?
Can I hear the leaves that stir and sigh?
Or hear I but the movement and the moan
Of busy folk that hurry darkly by?
Nay!—for a white hand lies in mine, sweet eyes
Shine on me, and a happy maiden cries!
Nay! for my blood again flows fresh and free—
To the falling, falling of the shower that sighs
Around the forest tree!

And can it be so many years ago,
Since I clasped her, 'neath the leaves that summer day?
And were there words of parting, words of woe?
Sits she among her children far away?
Can she hear the sweet and melancholy sound?
Doth she see the shining dewdrops on the ground?
Doth she flutter like the leaves and dream of me—
To the falling, falling of the rain around
The murmurous forest tree?

The city closes round me, I am told.
Yet 'tis melody from the country lanes I hear;
The wintry season cometh with its cold,
The hearth is dark, and the end of all is near;
Yet love, the city fadeth with its pain!
The old bright dream is drowsy on my brain!
And my life is flowing earthward fast and free—
To the falling, falling of the summer rain
Around a forest tree!

Natural History of the Newspaper Reporter

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER is an inspector of society, a terror to the wicked-respectable, hated and yet courted by politicians and public men, feared by delinquent officials, and despised by none but his fellows.

Reporters are reducible into many classes, the principal of which are Matter-of-Fact Reporters, Imaginative Reporters, Illiterate Reporters, and Pedantic Reporters.

THE MATTER-OF-FACT REPORTER is a hard-working drudge, who is of immense service to the public, but who is held in little estimation, because his reports are not spicy nor garnished with exaggerations or high coloring of tame truths. The M. of F. R. is very industrious, and his chief ambition seems to be to say the most in the fewest words possible. Consequently, you discover all that he knows of an occurrence in a paragraph of half a dozen lines, while some of his brethren would have compelled you to wander over a dreary waste of dirty and blurred print, occupying as many columns, before you could get the desired information. Yet the stupid public, who, like children, regard those most who put them to most trouble, think but little of the reporter who offers the grains of wheat in a handful, and values him who forces them to hunt for the particles through a world of verbiage-chaff. The M. of F. R. takes special delight in being in the way of danger. If he knows of a rickety house, or a steamboat blessed with a defective boiler, or a careless engineer, or an ill-conducted powder mill, he will stand gazing at it whenever opportunity occurs, take out his pencil and sharpen it, and drawing out his note-book, commence to write "Horrible Accident." He will then pause a little to give the house a chance to fall, or the steamboat to collapse, or the powder-mill to be distributed to the elements; but, everything remaining calm and serene, he will, after uttering an ineffectual prayer to his patron Mercury, or an equally useless imprecation on his "luck," turn away with a sigh, to follow a drunken sailor who he is sure is going to fall into the river or (what is as dangerous) into the hands of the police.

The M. of F. R. looks on incidents in rather a peculiar but a thorough business manner, which sometimes gains him the reputation of being selfish and callous. He has been known to run three miles of a hot day, note-book in hand, by the side of a mad dog, not with the benevolent intention of curtailing the canine's career, but merely that he might be able to chronicle the cases of dogbite, and harrow the public with anticipations of hydrophobia. So if a man is drowning, the M. of F. R. does not think it incumbent on him to help the individual in difficulties, but merely to wait patiently till the close of the catastrophe, make a few notes, alarm the police, attend the coroner's inquest, and then rush to the paper with the items. A fireman who had fallen with part of a wall into a small imitation of the infernals, cast his eyes upward from his worse than lion's den for some one to rescue him from an excruciating death. Seeing a man looking down at him, he naturally bellowed, "Why the — don't you help a feller up?" The man turned down the collar of his coat, unbuttoned it slowly, and throwing it open, revealed a badge, saying, "I'm a reporter, and I want to know how you feel. Do you think it's hotter than a baker's oven, and are you much inconvenienced?" The fireman cried, "Throw a rope, or sumthin', or I'll choke." The reporter crossed legs, and arranging a piece of paper on his knees, wrote the initial "F" for "fatal accident." Just then somebody came with a rope and assisted the fireman out of his predicament, who, whenever he was in safety, emptied vials of verbal wrath on the reporter's head; but the latter answered not again, but smilingly altered the "F" to an "N," and, after writing "Narrow Escape," went on his way a sad and disappointed man, but hoping for better luck next time.

The M. of F. R. sometimes becomes a stenographist or phonographist; in which case he is the terror of public speakers, for he writes down and carefully extends all the errors in grammar and redundancies and repetitions of which most speakers are guilty. This causes fidgety speakers to visit the newspaper offices next day, in a high state of exasperation, and stuffed like a cartridge with explosive material, ready to burst, torpedo-like, at sight of the editor. "Why did you mangle my beautiful speech in your vile sheet?" is the first intention of the orator to demand. But he knows that outburst would ruin him, so he modifies it into:—"The young man who reported my speech last night made some trifling errors that I would like corrected, if possible." The M. of F. R. is then called on, and he is ready to take oath on the correctness of his notes. Then if the orator knows his business, he will subside and apologize, and lay down an X where the M. of F. R. may chance to see it—at the same time remarking that in the haste and excitement of speaking errors will occur, which an accommodating reporter should correct. The M. of F. R. ultimately becomes the editor, and as such, his habits of conciseness and patient industry do good service to their owner.

THE IMAGINATIVE REPORTER has a soul above items, and a conscience guiltless of writing the truth. He is gifted with what is considered a requisite for liars, a good memory; which enables him to ornament the most common occurrence with flowers of speech and poetical extracts from the most bombastic authors. He can wander through a ream of paper without conveying any definite impression to the mind except that the writer is trying to say something which is not yet apparent. But give him a good subject, and the I. R. is in his glory. The burning of a shanty in a sunken lot reminds him of Pompeii, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, the grand and final conflagration; and if an organ-grinder is churning out tones in some adjacent street, Nero and his incendiary fiddle are lugged in. A stale sausage will furnish him with material for a column of stomach-revolting stuff about the danger of poisonous food, and he is ready to invent a new disease, and give it a name of thundering sound, with alarming symptoms and fearful diagnoses. The I. R. seldom witnesses the occurrences concerning which he weaves his yarn. His total knowledge of the wedding which he writes of in a style to make all outside and inside of the fashionable world wonder, the one at the riches displayed, the other at the richness of the description, is derived from the M. of F. Reporter. From the M. of F. R.'s meagre six lines, the I. R. froths up a whipped syllabub of two or three columns. This he does quite systematically. He allows a quarter of a column for the weather, in which the sun is made to rejoice like a bridegroom, and the clouds are of purple and pink, and all the new coal oil colors; birds have some twittering to do, too; the trees are made to nod their stately forms in acquiescence of the event, and inanimate nature generally is tricked up in full feather (beg pardon, *en grande tenue*) for the auspicious occasion. A quarter of a column is devoted to the rabble, what they said and did, and imagined. Half a column to the silks, satins, lace, diamonds, broadcloth, and garniture generally, of the wedding party. Half a column to the looks of the bride and bridesmaids, inclusive of half a dozen lines to the bridegroom and other male indispensable incumbrances to the show. Half a column to the ceremony and the congratulations winds up the affair. For the clothing of this skeleton draft, the I. R. pilfers from the latest fashion-plates and ladies' books, Byron, Thomson, Scott, Longfellow, etc., the marriage-service, the slang of the streets; and thus makes up a very neat patchwork, which is new as a whole, though old in its parts. Battles, fires, revolutions, plagues—all that stirs up the stagnation of men's spirits—are the tools with which the I. R. works. With the help of Murray's Guides, he will travel from New York to Algeria, drop into every town by the way, tell in impressive language what he did not see there, of the remarkable conversations he did not hold with emperors and sages; of the universal cry of oppression he did not hear as it ascended like one vast shriek to the empyrean; of the men of all lands he did not see, looking with fond hopes and powerful telescopes across the great ocean to too-happy and over-firmly-welded Columbia—and all related with a consistency and a truth-likeness that invite belief—while the author is sitting on a rickety chair in a dingy room—anticipations of a greenback for inspiration, and for lucubration ice-water and "a stick." Ultimately that lazy brute, the General Public, refuses to be stirred up with the sensation pole, and the I. R. has to take to sketch-writing for a livelihood.

THE ILLITERATE REPORTER is a disgrace to the press, which must always be a standard for colloquial English. To the credit of reporters, the illiterates (to use their own slang) will soon have to "let up" or their profession will "back down" on them. The Illiterate Reporter gives the stamp of currency to the slang of the day, and is thus offensive to good taste—making the newspaper the cess-pool of the dialogue of the streets. Illiterate Reporters are rapidly becoming extinct—the ambition of the profession at present being to write plain but good English. In a few years the I. R. will have to return to his native ditches, which he should have never left.

THE PEDANTIC REPORTER is the Dominie Sampson of the press, without that worthy individual's merits. The P. R. is generally some broken-down or halfmade clergyman, who for unsoundness of morals or want of intellect has been banished from the hopes and emoluments of "the sacred office." The P. R. must live somehow; he cannot obtain a sinecureship as treasurer of any of the numerous societies instituted for benevolent or missionary purposes which give easy livings to superannuated parsons, so he takes to the press. He brings with him some intelligence, but it is salted with Latin, peppered with Greek, and flavored with French. The mob with him are the *oi polloi*, an editor is a *redacteur*, and a scribbler like himself he styles a *litterateur*. He never saw a house on fire, though he often witnesses a conflagration, a horseman is a cavalier, and a married woman a *femme couverte*. These and many such cruel barbarisms he perpetrates on popular patience, and the public might not complain—for that ill-used donkey the general reader can even stand "Memento mori" and "Tempus mutantur vel fugit," "Quem Deus vult," etc., and "statu quo"—but when the P. R. inflicts on the reader's patience a three line quotation from Ovid, or a verse from the Hebrew Bible reduced to Roman characters, he ought to be indicted by the grand jury or complained of by the tender-hearted Bergh, for perpetrating needless cruelties on animals. The P. R. does not think it necessary to write "good readable English." His idea seems to be to make everything as incomprehensible as possible, and he generally succeeds. For this purpose he has been known to use seven different languages in describing a Democratic procession, exclusive of modern Greek and rural American. The P. R. is laughed at by his brothers of the pencil and note-book, and he in turn despises them. They often ironically ask him if he can read his own report after it is printed, which is rather a difficult task (as the printers make wild work of the foreign phrases, giving them the benefit of a very liberal translation, "cæteris paribus" becoming on one occasion "catching parables"). In revenge, the P. R. writes to some semi-literary journal, complaining that reporters are not Admirable Crichtons, or even as learned as himself, which Heaven forbid they ever should be, if learning means a lack of judgment, and education a parade. The P. R. has much to answer for in making English a conglomeration of barbarisms, a hodge-podge of languages. To the illiterate the P. R. is offensive because he insults their ignorance; to the educated he is doubly offensive, because he mangles all languages—for all but the most pedantic like the various tongues kept separate and in their proper places. Luckily, the Pedantic Reporter is becoming less valued as education advances, and soon may we be allowed to inscribe on his wooden tombstone, "Hic Jackass."—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

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BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
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A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
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MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
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SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 6 2mrp

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A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
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WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

LONGWORTH'S
CELEBRATED
CATAWBA WINES.
J. W. HAMMAR,
SOLE AGENT,
[6 14 thsm22t
No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
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MOSES NATHANS,
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UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

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No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
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ICE COMPANIES.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS
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Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

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EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
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SWORDS,
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IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
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Goods ordered direct from factory.
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T. J. McGUIGAN,
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MATCHES AND BLACKING,
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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
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Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
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The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
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MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.
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Steam to
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CABINS	$90, $85, and $70
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LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
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Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
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WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
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Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

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William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
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A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
B. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Partlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 635 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Etretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
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William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
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John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

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SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
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For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
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And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by DR. LESSEY, No. 323 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 7, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or "Vegetable Liniment." I have used it for erysipelas, scalds and burns and inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28stuth3m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
1 3 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."

Once, says a Norwegian fable,
  Bruin met a fox, who bore
Some choice fish, which he pretended
  He had just been angling for.

"Teach me, sir, an art so useful,"
  Quoth the bear; and Reynard spake:—
"In the ice a crevice making,
  Drop your tail into the lake.

"It entails a slight neuralgia,
  But each pang will be a bite;
And when you at length spring forward,
  Heavy fish will come to light."

Mr. Bear was not embarrassed
  Till his tail was frozen in;
Then he made his leap—and Bruin,
  Ever since, cur-tailed has been.

THE HAIR.

Dyeing—The Fashionable Colored Hair—The Dyes That Kill.

From the London Spectator.

Are wigs immoral?—because if not, one scarcely perceives a reason why the newspaper moralists, who are so fond of describing Anonyma and Cora Pearl with a kind of reprehensive voluptuousness of detail, should waste so much moral strength in denouncing the practice of using hair dyes. It is not more wicked, one would think, in itself, than wearing false teeth or scattering powder or pudding, and all those sins have hitherto escaped with very lenient censure from the newspaper pulpit.

Women, and men too, have dyed their hair from time immemorial, and there has not been an interval within the last three centuries during which hair-dressers have not employed pigments to conceal greyness, whiteness, or eccentricity of color in the hair. The only thing new is the fashionable shade, and the introduction of that shade is in one way a distinct gain. It has restored the popular faith in the possible beauty of light-haired women. The condition of public opinion upon that subject has for years past been almost a marvel. That a people essentially Northern, among whom five persons in six have hair tinged with some shade of light brown, should prefer black hair, is perhaps natural, for infrequency always increases the piquancy of admiration.

Orientals, on the same principle, admire fair hair and excessive lightness of complexion, and one African race, the Somali, stains its black wool with henna and lime till it is of a dull brick-dust hue. But the English horror of light hair in women was almost comical in its intensity, so deep as to affect literature and penetrate the opinions of the uncultivated mass. One shade of red, that false auburn which is red in the sun and brown under artificial light was tolerated, chiefly, we imagine, because fashionable opinion is formed under chandeliers; but the true auburn, which has a golden flash in it under the sun and a red flash only by candle-light, the auburn which the Italian painters loved three centuries ago, and Millais can paint now when he will let his imagination work as well as his eyes, was utterly condemned, all the more viciously perhaps because that is the shade in which hair is found most voluminous and silky.

Part of the objection to red hair, no doubt, arose from the ugly complexion, and freckles, and turned-up nose by which it is often accompanied; but the aversion was felt and expressed even in cases where red hair was only the natural complement of very regular beauty. The new fashion, therefore, of dyeing hair to lighten its color, instead of dyeing it to darken it, strikes right athwart a national prejudice, so clearly athwart, that while it has restored people to the use of their senses in judging color, it has also raised an absurd shout of reprobation. Dyeing may be immoral possibly, but dyeing red cannot be more immoral than dyeing black.

So rapid has been the spread of this fashion that the resources of chemistry have been ransacked for dyes, and we have before us a huge volume of receipts for the production of almost any shade. They are all very nasty; nastiness is the real objection to hair-dyes, as it is to rouge and chignons, and is not to false teeth—and all subject to one fatal defect. They do not change the inherent color of the hair, which grows every moment as it was originally made; the pigments, therefore, must be incessantly reapplied, and the hair, instead of being dyed, as, for instance, a topaz is dyed by burning, is only painted—by no means a very pleasing idea. One would think it *prima facie* possible to make a radical change, the coloring matter being an oil held, as it were, in a tube, and impregnated with substances the character of which has been discovered.

According to Mr. Cooley, "The chemical constitution of the hair was first made known by Hatchett, who showed it to consist chiefly of indurated albumen, together with a little gelatine, or matter that yields it. Soft and very flexible hair is said to contain the most gelatine. Subsequently, Vauquelin discovered that hair contains two different kinds of oily matter—the one white and bland, common to all hair; the other colored, and on which, in part, the particular color of the hair depends. He also found small and variable quantities of mineral substances in hair. In light-colored hair he found magnesia, and in black and dark hair, iron and sulphur. It is the presence of these last that mainly gives to dark hair its color. Fur, wool, bristles, and spines, in their chemical nature, structure, and mode of formation, resemble hair; as also, to a very great extent, do the feathers of birds." We ought, if that is correct, and we knew how, to be able to feed people into hair of the wished-for color; but then we do not know how, and so are driven back on devices many of which are dangerous or disagreeable.

It is easy enough and safe enough to darken the color. A weak solution of acetate of iron dissolved in water and mixed with a little glycerine will, if rubbed daily into the head, gradually and permanently darken the hair, and benefit the health besides—a hint we recommend to red-haired beauties when a popular prejudice turns against them again, as it will one day. Lead, often used instead of iron, is as dangerous a substance as it is well possible to employ, and the lead comb in which our grandmothers trusted is of very uncertain efficacy. There is no swift mode which does not involve the use of lead or silver to a dangerous extent, and no safe mode except iron, or sometimes, after a certain age, iron and sulphuret of potassium, which restores the decreasing sulphur. In any case, too, under any temptation, the woman who tries to change the color of her eyelashes is a fool, who risks for nothing penalties which may embitter an entire life. For lightening the hair the following is said to be the formula most in use, and is, when the lime is applied a little too lavishly, as ingenious a device for injuring the head as ingenuity has yet discovered:—

Take of Carbonate of lead	1 ounce;
Litharge (pure; levigated) } Hydrated oxide of bismuth }	of each, ½ ounce;
Fresh slaked lime	2 ounces;
Distilled or soft water	1 pint;

boil with constant stirring, for 30 or 40 minutes. When cold, pour the whole into a wide-mouthed bottle, add of

Liquor of ammonia (880-882)	2 fluid drachms;

put in the cork, and shake frequently for some hours. The next day pour off the liquid portion. The sediment, which forms the dye, must then be well stirred together, and again before use. It is to be applied for 8 to 10 minutes to produce an "auburn color;" 15 minutes for "chesnut," 20 minutes for "full brown;" and 30 minutes or longer for "deep brown" and "black." For the paler shades it is to be washed off with water containing a little common soda.

("Liquid Plumbic Dye.")

Take of Hydrated protoxide of lead	1 ounce;
Liquor of potassa	2 fluid ounces;

mix in a stoppered phial, and agitate it frequently for some days. It must be used more or less diluted, according to the object in view. By its skilful application, every shade, from a pale "sandy red" to "dark brown," may be produced: and these may be turned on the "golden brown;" "auburn," and "chestnut," by subsequently moistening the hair with a weak solution of sulphuret of potassium or hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

Instantaneous hair dyeing is effected by washing the hair in a solution of nitrate of silver, and then in a mixture of hydrosulphuret of ammonia and distilled water, which acts as a mordant, when the hair instantly turns either brown or black. It is, however, on the golden shades that intellect has been recently chiefly expended, and here is a list which includes every color except one—the golden bronze—which is caused by washing with a solution of blue vitriol, followed by another of the ferrocyanide of potassium:—

"A strong infusion of safflowers, or a solution of pure rouge, in a weak solution of crystallized carbonate of soda, gives a 'bright red,' like henna, or a 'reddish yellow,' according to its strength, if followed, when dry, by a 'mordant' of lemon juice and vinegar diluted with one-half to an equal bulk of water.

"An acidulated solution of a salt of antimony, followed by a weak 'mordant' of neutral hydrosulphuret of ammonia or the bisulphuret, carefully avoiding excess, gives a 'red turning on the orange,' which tones well on light brown hair.

"A solution of sulphantimoniate of potassa (Schlippe's salt), with a mordant of water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, gives a 'bright orange red' or 'golden red color.'

"Golden Yellow.—A solution of bichloride of tin (sufficiently diluted) followed by a 'mordant' of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, gives a rich 'golden yellow tint' to very light hair, and a 'golden brown' to a darker hair, owing to the formation of aurum musivum, mosaic gold, or bisulphuret of tin.

"A solution of acetate or nitrate of lead, followed by a 'mordant' of yellow chromate of potash, gives a brilliant rich 'golden yellow.' If wanted 'warmer' or 'deeper toned,' a few drops of solution of diacetate of lead (Goulard's extract) should be added to the acetate solution.

"A solution of pure annotta, obtained by boiling it in water slightly alkalized with carbonate of soda, or with salt of tartar, gives a 'golden yellow' or 'flame yellow,' according to its strength, to very pale hair, and corresponding tones to darker hair. A previous 'mordant' of alum water 'deepens' it; and a subsequent washing with water soured with lemon juice or vinegar reddens it, or turns it on the 'orange.'"

Henna, by-the-way, is unobjectionable, and never fails, so that if any woman really wishes for bright red hair she has only to make friends with some attache of the embassy at Constantinople, or with Mr. Layard. We must add that there is now sold in Paris a dye which instantly changes white or flaxen hair into the most glorious gold. It is called orpiment, is the golden sulphuret of arsenic, and has only one trifling drawback, which those who want it probably will not mind. It kills, just as inevitably and as swiftly as doses of arsenic would.

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SADDLE AND HARNESS
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BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866

Sealed Proposals to furnish TIMBER and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs plank, and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory buts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber, No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, drygoods and upholstery; No 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No 38, colored paints, dryers, etc.; No. 39, varnish, etc.; No 40, linseed oil; No 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No 55, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19. 5 31 th4t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of three months, commencing July 1, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

For the use of animals in the public service, etc., at this post or district, or any other locality within this command, that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay of the best quality Timothy; Straw, to be Rye, best quality; all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per one hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities, and at such times, as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures)

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five thousand ($5000) dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, June 23, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present. By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Q. M. General U. S. Army,
GEORGE R. ORME
6 18 5t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best white ash anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 21 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No 1103 CHESNUT Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street and DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part as follows:—

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD.

One and two horse Ambulances,
Benches,
Fireboards,
Wheelbarrows,
Stove Boxes,
Water Buckets,
Boards,
Venetian Blinds,
Brackets,
Crowbars,
Brushes, assorted,
Basins for stools,
Chairs,
Closets,
Cylinders,
Cauldrons,
Canteens,
Tin Cups,
Chimney Crocks,
Oil Cans,
Carboys,
Chests,
Cocks, assorted,
Soil Containers,
One-horse Carts,
Clamps, assorted,
Drawers,
Dressers,
Doors,
Stovepipe,
Dampers,
Desks,
Stovepipe Elbows,
Felting,
Files, assorted,
Grates,
Wagon and Ambulance Harness,
Screw Drivers,
Coal Hods,
Cases of Pigeon Holes,
Gum Hose,
Hoes, assorted;
Hammers, assorted,
Scrap Iron,
Boiler Iron,
Galvanized Iron,
Wrought Iron,
Door Knobs,
Putty Knives,
Ladders,
Litters,
Locks, assorted,
Levers,
Coffee Mills,
Pincers, assorted,
Glue Pots,
Stovepipe,
Paint Pots,
Hose Reels,
Stovepipe Rests,
Clothes Racks,
Rasps, assorted,
Rakes, assorted,
Wagon and Riding Saddles,
Heating Stoves,
Stools,
Shelves,
Scrapers,
Bed Rests,
Coal Screens,
Cooking Stoves,
Sinks,
Supports,
Screws,
Shovels, assorted;
Spades,
Sledges,
Shutters,
Stands,
Tables,
Table Tops,
Trucks,
Bath Tubs,
Tongs, assorted,
Valves, assorted,
Army and Express Wagons,
Sash Weights,
Trestles,
Brooms, assorted,
Shoeing Boxes,
Iron Bars,
Barrels,
Wrenches, assorted;
Axes,
Horse Blankets,
Ice Boxes,
Metallic Life Boats,
Copper Bits,
Basins,
Grain Sacks,
Boilers, assorted,
Riding Bridles,
Hose Couplings,
Gas Burners,
Curry Combs,
Halter Chains,
Wagon Covers,
Drums,
Water Casks,
Iron Safes,
Hand Cuffs,
Horse Cards,
Forks, assorted,
Portable Forges,
Furnaces,
Gauges, assorted,
Rope Halters,
Fire Hose,
Leather Hose,
Hatchets,
Lumber,
Mallets,
Measures,
Camp Kettles,
Lanterns,
Lath,
Picks and Handles,
Pans, assorted,
Gangway Plank,
Punches, assorted,
Pokers,
Galvanized Pipe,
Steam Pipe,
Gas Pipe,
Pumps, assorted,
Lightning-rod Points,
Copying Press,
Iron Plates,
Lead Pipe,
Rope,
Office Stoves,
Iron Railing,
Spoons, assorted,
Grindstones,
Horse Shoes,
Stocks and Dies,
Sockets,
Caulking Tools,
Tanks,
Dumb Waiters,
Zinc,
Knives and Forks,
Ochre,
Gas Pendants,
Forges,
Plow and Bits,
Gas Fixtures.

And a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars, as regards quantity, etc., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.

Sale will be continued from day to day, until all the stores are sold.

Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF WROUGHT AND CAST IRON

Will be sold at Public Auction, from the State Arsenal Building, in Savannah, on
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The Iron is as follows:—

150,000 pounds Cast Iron (Shell Metal), in the city, near the wharf.

150 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), in the city, near the wharf.

43,000 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (Gun Carriage Irons), in the city, near the wharf.

91,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about five miles from the city, on a good road

54,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about nine miles from the city, on a good road

15 500 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about two miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

156,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns) about four and a half miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

8000 pounds Cast Shell and Scrap Iron, in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale

The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The Iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds.

Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale.

They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

The Iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brev. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
6 20 12t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH.
6 19tuth6t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKAMAXON Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penna., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States

STEAM-TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
[6 13 10t] HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS WATER PIPE, FIRE-PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, July 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and 3 feet in diameter (with two 12 inch return flues), made of ⅜-inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed-pump, smoke-stack and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS,

No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER-PIPE, as follows:—

5,182 feet	6-inch	Cast Iron	Water-Pipe.
12,008 feet	3-inch	"	"
800 feet	2-inch	Wrought Iron	"
564 feet	1½ inch	Cast Iron	"
2,000 feet	1¼-inch	"	"
1,600 feet	1-inch	"	"
5,000 feet	¾-inch	"	"

THIRTY ONE CAST IRON FIRE-PLUGS,

(Ayre's patent), with all the necessary connections, such as T's, bends, stop-cocks, elbows, four-away-pieces, etc., all in excellent condition, together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water pipe, such as Pipe Cutting Machines, Taps and Dies, Plyers, Crabs, Drills, Punches, Caulking Tools, etc.

The Depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of August next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., in charge
6 21 thstu t7 12 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x33 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x25, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining 8x11.

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17, and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x10, 16x20, with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining 15x40)

Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x150 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x432, six 28x356, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling.

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x56, 18x22, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16; three and a half feet deep

Twenty (20) OUT HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED 112x312.

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet.

FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame), 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (frame), 48x160, and 64x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge,
6 20 wtm9t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER

In Divorce. March Term. 1866 No. 60.

To BERNARD MERCER Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions, on behalf of the libellant in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH M. PILE,
6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within the time to W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·93, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving, $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 33 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·63, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·77, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m*

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 6 p

MURDER IN NEW YORK.

A Man Murders His Mistress, and Attempts to Cut His Own Throat.

The residence of Miss Amanda Cutler, No. 229 Prince, was last night the scene of one of the most cowardly and brutal murders of which the annals of crime give any account. Miss Cutler has furnished rooms to let to ladies and gentlemen, with board only for the lady. The victim of the dastardly crime was Miss Kate Smith, one of the occupants of her furnished rooms. The man who perpetrated the crime had, since the coming of Miss Smith to board there, been in the habit of sharing her room with her, and getting his meals elsewhere after the most approved style. Kate had been there since the first of May, and shown herself a quiet, orderly girl, and paid her board promptly. She was about twenty-nine years of age, and came from Providence to New York.

JERRY O'BRIEN,

the murderer, is a native of Ireland, and gives his age as nineteen, though he is believed to be much older than that. He has been an enthusiastic Fenian, and was one of the adventurous spirits who advanced to the frontier when the war-cry was sounded against Canada. That enterprise proving a failure, he returned to this city only to find his possessions made desolate, and that the invader, grown insolent with triumph, was boasting of the conquests he had made. The heart of Kate had been torn away from its old fealty, in the absence of O'Brien, and given to Jesse Allen, a notorious thief living in that vicinity.

AN ASSAULT.

Goaded by jealousy, O'Brien had no sooner returned than he resolved to avenge himself for the wrongs he had suffered. He sought not, however, to wreak his vengeance upon the man who brought upon him his woe, but upon the unfortunate victim of his passion, whom he had no money to support. On Saturday night of last week he met her upon the street, and assailed her with a club or knife, with the intention of killing her. But in this he was thwarted by the timely interference of the police, by whom he was arrested, and conveyed about half-past 12 o'clock to the Eighth Precinct Station House. The girl made a charge against him of assault and battery, which was to have been tried last Tuesday, but Kate failed to appear against him. Yesterday he was released on giving bail to appear to-day, when he was to have been tried.

THE CAUSE.

The reason why O'Brien was sent adrift by Kate was that he had no money for her; and as Jesse Allen was very munificent in the bounties bestowed upon her, she naturally preferred Allen, and as naturally refused to have anything further to do with O'Brien. To all the entreaties of O'Brien, which were many, she turned a deaf ear; for all his protestations of love, which he declared to be great, she had only a cold heart; by all his insinuations of the dark crime now committed, which he did not attempt to conceal, she was not shaken in the least from her stubborn resolve. She could not be induced to revoke her decision; no more could he. Not being able to have her himself, he was determined that his rival should have her no longer. No sooner was he released from confinement yesterday than he began to cast about him to see how the fatal deed might be accomplished.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

In the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy is a fish market. The monstrous knives that fishmongers use for hacking to pieces their merchandise are well known to everybody. By some means or other—how, it is a profound mystery now—O'Brien got possession of one of those knives. It is a frightful thing to look at when one thinks of its being plunged into human flesh and of its dripping with human gore. Armed with this knife O'Brien was prepared for his work. The next step was to get at his victim. He has a means ready at hand and a tool ready to do his bidding. The means was a letter; the tool a low browed thief, who was to convey it to her. He took it and went to the house of Miss Cutler, rang the basement bell, and sent up the letter. All that it was desired to know was found out. Kate was in. O'Brien has a night key. Unknown to any one he sneaks up stairs with his huge knife concealed in his clothing.

He opens the door to the little attic room where Kate slept, and found her at her toilette. Her only garments were a chemise and a single skirt. Soon there were heard by the girls on the floor below words wrung from a heart tremulous with fear and wild with despair. They went to the room. The poor girl was upon her knees before the monster begging for her life. "Don't, don't! I am a bad girl. You know I am not fit to die. For God's sake don't kill me!" Such were her words. Here half a dozen voices broke in. "Run, Kate, run! run for your life!" Quick as a startled fawn Kate sprang to her feet, eluded her foe, bounded out the door, fled down the first staircase, and was about to go down the next when the fiend by a sudden leap overtook her, plunged the great knife into her back so far that it appeared at the breastbone, and she fell headlong upon the landing and almost instantly expired.

AFTER THE DEED

the murderer scratched his neck a little with the knife, and laid down on the floor with a rug under his head and feigned to be dead. But he soon made it appear that he was not quite gone, for on the appearance of Captain Mills he rose to his feet, and began to show fight. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but will be given up to-day. Captain Miller has a commitment for him, which will be enforced this morning.

THE LETTER

to which allusion has been made is given below. In fifteen minutes after it was sent Kate lay upon the stairs bleeding with a mortal wound:—

Jun 2d

KATE—i was down to court for trial yesterday and it was put off till to-morrow; and Billy Roome's girl told me that you got subpœnaed this subpœnae dont amount to nothing only to see whether you want to make a charge again me or not; and you know Kate that whenever i told you a thing i never lived only the night i hit you and you nowed you told me that you did not do anything; so when i met you and Jesse i was crazy i did not no what i done; i have found out that girl went and told you that i staid with Toppy and when you herd. i now how you felt; you felt just as i did and you went to get square; and still you thought i never liked you; there you was wrong; but let that pass. Now you think I will hit you again Kate i never will for i see it is now use for me to try and live with a girl that dont want me; but as for me going with that bitch Toppy only she is so smal for shame's sake i would break her back. Kate i never felt so in my life as i do now for hitting you, and making a fool of myself; but it is all done and it cant be helped; i dont think you went with Jesse because you wanted to do so; but it was because you thought i staid with Toppy Kate dont come down to court to-morrow for my sake; and if you ever did love me let me know so, as i will stand trial. i will wait for a answer right away. all i can say i am sorry it happened. so, Kate, i hope you will answer it. JERRY O'BRIEN.

Give the boy the answer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Letter from a "Southern Gentleman."

The following appears in the Galveston *News:*—

"ISLAND CITY HOTEL, June 11.—*Editors News:*—I have been informed to-night that it has been currently reported, and believed, that there is a general officer of the late Confederate Army now at the Island City House, who has solicited and received from the President an appointment under the United States Government. I believe there are but two persons at the hotel answering this description, General N. G. Evans, of South Carolina, and myself. Upon the part of both of us, I deny this report. I believe I can say for General Evans, as for myself, that we have at no time held any intercourse with persons of the vocation to which, I am informed, Mr. Johnson belongs, except in relation to the making or repairing of clothes.

"Respectfully,

"ARTHUR PENDLETON BAGBY,

"Of the late Confederate Army."

—Napoleon is said to be very anxious to relieve Lamartine from his pecuniary difficulties. He has offered to assume Lamartine's liabilities, amounting to 3,000,000 francs, and to pension him with 40,000 francs annually for life. But Lamartine must abandon to the State his copyrights, estates, and personal property, and it is doubtful if he accepts the imperial offer.

—A lady in Brooklyn wouldn't get married because she was not able to support a husband.

—Sivori is in Paris, and has given two brilliant concerts this season with the pianist Jaell.

—*Marta* and the *Forza del Destino* alternate at the Carlo Felice, Genoa.

—Victor Hugo lost $75,000 by the London panic.

—A game-cock in London pecked a child to death.

—Brigham Young is sixty-five, and hale as a buck.

—The West Indies will give us 12,000 hhds. of sugar this year, and 3000 hhds. of rum.

—Anna Dickinson has been giving the Boston people some "reminiscences of her early life."

—Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—William Page has finished his historical painting of Admiral Farragut.

—Madame Iturbide has left London for the United States.

—General Scott is likely to have an equestrian statue in New York.

—A young lawyer calls his marriage certificate "A writ of attain'd her."

—President Johnson's June journey will probably embrace a general tour of New England.

—Fitz-John Porter now resides in Morristown, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 28 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM B. MILLER,

Sole Manufacturer for the United States,

Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,

4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S

NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR,

PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864,

Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.

LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

REFRIGERATORS

PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS, just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city, which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. ANDERSON,

6 8 1mrp No. 136 DOCK Street, below Second.

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CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

STOCK OF WATCHES, REGULATORS, CLOCKS, Time Pieces, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Show Cases, Mirrors, Good-will and Lease of Store No. 708 Market street, estate of Eli Holden, deceased,

On Monday Morning,

25th instant, at 9 o'clock. Full particulars will be furnished in printed Catalogues.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Also,

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, all the Household Furniture. Further particulars hereafter. 6 20 4t

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 25t

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,

5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms, plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water, fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 15

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.

Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

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DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. *Acknowledged by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 20 3t

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

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AND

WINDOW SHADES.

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OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA,

ETC. ETC.

A CURE WARRANTED.

USED INWARDLY.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $2·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested Dr. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious, is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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COMPOUND

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Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

Exclusive Maker,

C. H. NEEDLES,

TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,

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Fifty Cents per box. One dozen to families, $5·00.

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SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
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AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels,

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

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Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

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DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS

For sale wholesale and retail, by

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

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A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.

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IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRESTON COAL at $6·75 per ton Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

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A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

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Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

Have just opened—

3 cases American Prints, fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

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Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslin, 87½ cents a yard.

All-wool and Domet Flannels.

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Shirred Muslins, White Piques, Figured and Dotted Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.

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Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

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BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

From $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.

Black All-wool Delaines.

Black Alpacas, from 50 cents up to $1·25 a yard.

Black and White Plaids, 25 cents a yard.

Grenadine Bareges, 35 cents a yard.

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A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Silk Sun Umbrellas, Black Mohair Mitts, Silk and Linen Fans, Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

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N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

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We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

Also, a large assortment of

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SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
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VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

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Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

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NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

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CORN COLORED LINENS.

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LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

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LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

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TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

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Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

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CLOSING SALES OF

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MEN'S AND BOYS'

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Buyers, at Wholesale and Retail, will find bargains in our stock.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.

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J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET, WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.
Marseilles for dresses.
Large Plaid and stripe Nainsook.
French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
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Shetland Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

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PIQUE,

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ONE CASE MORE OF

EXTRA FINE WIDE

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AT 65 CENTS PER YARD.

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N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

HUGUENOT SHEETINGS.

10-4 Huguenot Sheetings.

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300 Dozen Napkins, at $2·50 and $2·65 Per Dozen.

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HAVING LAID IN A LARGE STOCK

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GOOD BLACK SILKS,

When Gold was 25, they are still selling them at old prices.

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SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

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CHAS. STOKES & CO.
MAKE
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In the Very Latest Style.

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HAVE
Clothing To Suit All Tastes,
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CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated
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WILLIAM HICKS,

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Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of th very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowe cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0

Dusters, $2·25.

Pants from $3 60 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. 5 21 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK O fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothin o., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.